



IMPROVING YOUR

ENGLISH COMPETENCE

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Cetakan 1 : November 2023

ISBN :

Penerbit:
Sanabil
Jl. Kerajinan 1 Blok C/13 Mataram
Telp. 0370- 7505946, Mobile: 081-805311362
Email: sanabilpublishing@gmail
Website: sanabilpublishing.com

Author Preface

Praise the author's gratitude to Allah SWT because thanks to the abundance of grace and guidance so that this English teaching material book entitled "Improving Your English Competence" made at the Mataram State Islamic University can be completed on time.

This "Improving Your English Competence" book is something that must be made for the purpose of completing the Final Test assignment in the Curriculum Development course at the Tadris English study program at Mataram State Islamic University in the 2023/2024 academic year.

The author would like to thank Mr. Jaelani, M.App.Ling. Who has guided us in the process of completing this book, we also thank the members of the "Planning And Practice" group, namely Lalu Alung pratama, Baiq fitri azizah, Gita ariani ropida, Fahira ainun, Sindy ayudia, Windy aulia, Rohayatul insani, and Rauhil jazully for their cooperation then for all parties, both institutionally and personally, friends and all those who have helped the author.

In the preparation of this book, the author realizes that there are still many shortcomings so that the author really hopes for the contribution of thoughts from the reader. Be it in the form of suggestions or constructive criticism to perfect this book in the future. We sincerely hope that this book "Improving Your

English Competence" can be useful for students and teachers to help in the context of "speaking".

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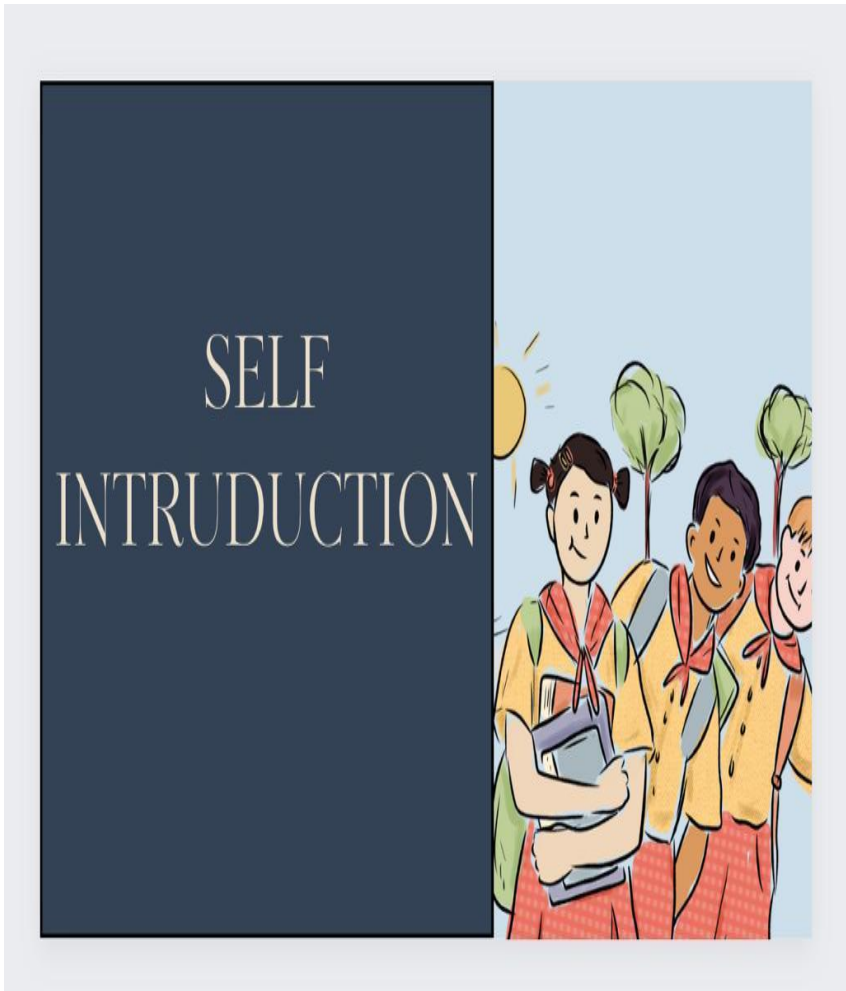
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CHAPTER I

SELF INTRODUCTION



Picture 1. 1

A. Introduce Yourself

'Introduce yourself' is an instruction or request to convey information about oneself to another person. It includes things like name, background, interests, or other important information to start or extend a social interaction (Ris," n.d.). This instruction is generally used in situations where one needs to introduce oneself, such as in job interviews, social gatherings, or introductory meetings in classes or seminars."

On the first day at a new school, students usually introduce themselves. They share their full name, nickname, previous school, place of residence, and hobbies. Self-introduction is the first step in forming friendships with classmates in a new class. Through this, students can form relationships and understand the preferences and characteristics of their friends. The practice of self-introduction can be done in Indonesian as well as foreign languages such as English. Particularly in an international school setting, students are expected to introduce themselves in English.

Therefore, it is important for students to learn how to do them. The following is an explanation and some examples of self-introduction phrases in English. Referring to the book "Jago Ngomong English" by Sehati Laoli (2016), there are several steps to take when introducing oneself in English, starting from greeting to providing information about one's identity.

1. Greetings (Salam Pembuka)

- Hi everyone.	- Good morning
- Hello everybody.	- Good evening.
- Shalom	- Good afternoon
- Assalamualaikum	- Whats up!

2. Purpose and objectives (Maksud dan Tujuan)

- Allow me to introduce myself.
- I would like to introduce myself.
- Let me introduce myself.
- I'm here to introduce myself.

3. introduce self-identity (Memperkenalkan Identitas Diri)

- My complete name is ...
- My full name is ...
- You can refer to me as ...
- I reside in Serpong.
- My residence is at ...
- I came into the world in ...
- Call me ...
- I come from...
- Im ... years old.

4. Closing (Kalimat Penutup)

- It's a pleasure to make your acquaintance.
- Nice to meet you.
- Thank you for your attention.

Example of Self-Introduction in English:

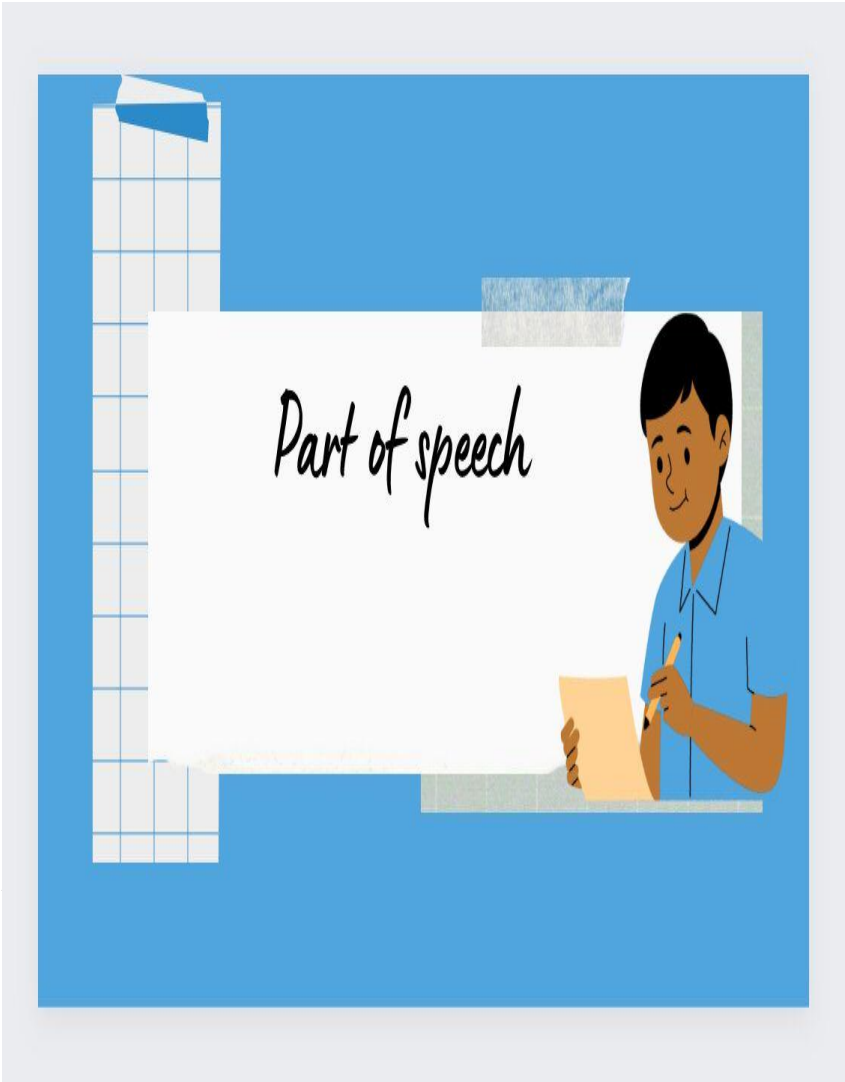
Hello. Let me introduce myself. My name is Tania Kurnia. You can call me Tania. I'm 21 years old and I live in New York City. I find enjoyment in activities like hiking and painting during my leisure time. My family consists of four members, which includes my parents and a younger brother. I recently completed my studies in Environmental Science, and I have a strong interest in sustainable living. It's nice to make your acquaintance!"

“Greeting & Introduction” Related Words

No	Indonesia	English
1	Hai	Hi
2	Halo	Halo
3	<i>Selamat pagi</i>	Good morning
4	<i>Selamat siang</i>	Good noon
5	<i>Selamat sore</i>	Good afternoon
6	<i>Selamat malam</i>	Good evening
7	<i>Selamat malam (untuk berpisah atau akan pergi tidur)</i>	Good night
8	<i>Sampai jumpa nanti</i>	See you later
9	<i>Sampai jumpa</i>	See you

Chapter II

PART OF SPEECH



NOUN (KATA BENDA)



Picture 2. 2

A. *NOUN*

Definition Of Noun

It can be seen that a noun is a word that refers to a person, the name of a person, animal, place, things or feeling. and nouns in a sentence can function as subject, object, and complement(Ris,” n.d.).

For example:

Person names: Dea, Alex, Putra
Profession : Doctor, Teacher, Police
Place : Home, School, Market, City, Country
Things: Pencil, Book, Motorcycle, Ball
Animals : Mouse, Rabbit, Bird
Feelings : happiness, sadness, love

The function of a noun as a subject, for example:

Alex plays basketball three times a week



The Teacher went to school this morning

The noun functions as an object:

He threw **the ball**

He rode **a motorcycle** yesterday

The noun functions as a complement:

His brother is a **policemen**

We can be **a perfect team**

Singular and Plural noun

Nouns as we know can be divided into two: countable nouns are called countable nouns and uncountable nouns are called uncountable nouns. Countable nouns are divided into two, namely singular and plural. And nouns that are plural are divided into two parts, namely regular and irregular plurals, regular nouns are written by adding the suffix es/s while irregular nouns are those that have their own form and do not use es/s.

Example :

❖ Singular – plural regular

Pen – pens

Bus – buses

Book – books

Baby – babies

City – cities

Spy – spies

❖ **Singular – plural irregular**

Woman – women

Man – men

Person – people

Datum – data

Footh – teeth

Mouse - mice

Common noun and Proper noun

A proper noun refers to something specific, while a common noun refers to things that are general. For example, the word "country" is a common noun because it refers to a general and non-specific place, while "Hungary" is a proper noun because it refers to a specific country in Europe.

- **Common noun**

As mentioned earlier, common nouns refer to people, places, and things as a whole. As for some examples that can be seen, that way it will be easier to understand what we mean by this.

For example :

People: neighbor, friends, students, child

Places : beaches, city, country, islands, rooms, planet, jupiter

Things : cars, motorcycle, drums, apples, rain, ice, food.

- **Proper noun**

Proper nouns can refer to people, places, and things, but they only refer to certain people and things.

Example :

People : Ariana Grande, Justin Beaber, Selena Gomez

Places : Indonesian, American, Brazil, Arab

Things : Nmax, Samsung, Apollo

In grammar, the only thing that distinguishes common nouns from proper nouns is capitalization. Whenever they appear in a sentence, proper nouns must be capitalized. This rule does not apply to brand names that are lowercase for stylistic reasons: the word "iPad" is a proper noun, even though its first letter is lowercase.

In contrast, common nouns are only capitalized at the beginning of a sentence or as a title or name. For example, the word captain is lowercase in most sentences, but when it is used as a title, such as the name Captain Hook, a capital letter is used.



PRONOUN
(kata ganti benda)

B. *PRONOUN*

A *pronoun* is a word used to replace a noun in a sentence. Pronouns are used to avoid repeating the same noun in a text or conversation (Ris," n.d.).

A pronoun can be used to replace a noun, which can be a person, thing, animal, place, or abstract concept. There are several kinds of pronouns that we can know, namely, Personal pronoun, Reflexive pronoun, Possesive pronoun.

Pronouns are words like "I," "you," "he," "she," "it," "we," and "they" which is used to replace a noun in a sentence. There is no specific formula for pronouns, but you should choose a pronoun that is appropriate for the context of the sentence and the type of noun it replaces. For example, "*he*" is used to replace nouns that refer to men, while "*she*" is used to refer to women.

- **Personal pronoun**

Personal pronouns are pronouns used for a specific person, animal, thing, or thing. These pronouns are customized according to the role of the noun they replace (subject, object, possessive), number, person, and gender.

number	person	Case		
		subjective	Objective	possessif
singular	1st	I	Me	Mine
	2nd	You	You	Yours
	3rd	She,he,it	Her,him,it	Hers,his
plural	1st	We	Us	Ours
	2nd	You	You	Yours
	3rd	They	Them	Theirs

Tabel 2. 1

- **Reflexive pronoun**

Reflexive pronouns are pronouns that are used to describe what the subject is doing on their own. Myself is a singular pronoun ending, such as myself, yourself, himself, herself, and itself. In contrast, plural pronoun

endings will take the suffix -selves, such as yourselves, themselves, and ourselves.

Example :

I bought this book myself (*Aku membeli buku ini sendirian*)

we need to encourage ourselves (*Kita perlu memberikan semangat pada diri kita sendiri*)

- **Possesive pronoun**

Possesive pronouns consist of dependent pronouns, which come before the noun, and independent pronouns, which come after the verb. Dependent possessive pronouns are like my, your, his, her, its, our, their, while independent possessive pronouns are mine, yours, his, hers, her, ours, theirs.

Example :

This is your book (*Ini adalah bukumu*)

The bike is mine (*Sepeda itu milikku*)

Exercise

a. Gantilah kata benda dalam kurung dengan pronoun yang tepat!

- The dog is barking. (*Anjing itu*) _____ is barking.

b. Identifikasikan jenis pronoun dalam kalimat ini:

- They will arrive soon. (*Mereka akan tiba sebentar lagi.*)

❖ Here are example sentences of possessive pronouns, to make it easier to understand the vocabulary:

- a. Do you find any red pen here? It is mine. (*Apakah kamu menemukan pena berwarna merah di sini? (Pena) itu punyaku*)
- b. Hmmm, that car look new and expensive, is it yours? (*Hmmm, mobil itu terlihat baru dan mahal. Apakah (mobil) itu milikmu?*)
- c. All passengers have red caps, when they drop off the bus, they were theirs. (*Semua penumpang memiliki topi, saat mereka turun dari bis, mereka memasang (topi-topi) milik mereka*)
- d. I think, all these gold are ours, aren't they? (*Saya pikir, semua emas ini milik kita. Bukankah begitu?*)
- e. Some bags put on glass box. Are they hers? (*Beberapa tas diletakkan di dalam kotak. Apakah (tas-tas) ini miliknya?*)
- f. Is it His? (*Apakah ini miliknya?*)
- g. Ronald find some nails on the floor of a porcupine's cage. I think they are Its. (*Ronald menemukan beberapa kuku di lantai kandang landak. Saya pikir (kuku-kuku) ini miliknya*)

VERB (kata kerja)



Picture 2. 3

C. *VERB*

I'm sure you'll immediately think of work words like sing, cook, run, and so on when you hear the word verb (Palmer 2014). It's no surprise, as the English and Indonesian vocabularies are almost identical.

However, there are some differences between English and Indonesian verbs, especially in terms of their functions. In English, verbs have many types because they not only function as verbs but also have additional functions. Therefore, I will invite you to learn about the types of verbs and their definitions.

What is **Verb**?

Verbs are words that indicate action, action, or state. Write, eat, drink, and others are some examples of verbs that you might hear often. (*Kata kerja adalah kata yang menunjukkan tindakan, perbuatan, atau keadaan. Menulis, makan, minum, dan lainnya adalah beberapa Example kata kerja yang mungkin sering Anda dengar*).

But are these verbs the same as predicates in Indonesian?

So far, you know that in Indonesian sentences, it should consist of **Subject + Predicate**. But are these predicates the same as verbs?

Let me give you an example!!

- **Sindy eat pizza** (*Sindy makan pizza*)

In the phrase, it is clear that the predicate is eating, and the object is pizza.

However, what if the phrase is as shown below?

- **Jokowi is president** (*Jokowi adalah presiden*).

In the English sentence, it is obvious that a hokage is a verb that can serve as a predicate. Now, which verb is it in the Indonesian sentence?

Okay, the answer isn't a verb. But first, you should know that a predicate is a word that can explain the subject, whether it's a verb, noun, or adjective. So, a predicate doesn't always have to be a verb. (Jawabannya bukan kata kerja. Tapi pertama-tama, Anda harus tahu bahwa predikat adalah kata yang dapat menjelaskan subjek, apakah itu kata kerja, kata benda, atau kata sifat. Jadi, predikat tidak selalu harus berupa kata kerja).

Eitss, calm down guys, you don't need to be surprised by these terms. Because I'll explain them one by one. Beginning with the verb definition and ending with examples of verb sentences!

Types of Verbs and Their Functions

So, here are the types of verbs and their functions:

1. Action Verbs

Verbs that show what the subject of the sentence does are called action verbs. Examples of action verbs include eating, sleeping, and writing. For example, take a look at the example verb sentences below:

- **She looks at me** (*Dia melihat kearahku*)

Look (see) in the sentence above is an action verb, friend. It means that the subject is actually looking. (*Melihat dalam kalimat*

di atas adalah action verb, kawan. Artinya, subjek benar-benar melihat).

2. Linking Verbs

Linking verbs are a type of verb used to connect two different sentences, phrases, or words.

Examples of linking verbs are:

- **He looks sad** (*Dia kelihatan sedih*)

In the sentence above, looks serves to connect her with sadness, not to perform an action.

3. Verbs Transitive and Intransitive

a. Transitive

The following types of verbs are transitive and intransitive. Transitive verbs are verbs *require an object*.

Example : **She looked at you**

The above sentence needs an object because the context of the sentence becomes unclear if there is no one. For example, if the object is **removed** (*dihilangkan*), it becomes:

- **She looked**

Now, if this is the case, the sentence becomes **ambiguous** (*rancu/kacau*). Because, you don't know what the **subject** *looked at*.

b. Intransitive

Verbs that *do not require an object* are called intransitive verbs. To illustrate:

- **Gita took a bath at 12 o'clock yesterday** (*Gita mandi jam 12 kemarin*)

This sentence does not need an object because the context is clear without it.

4. Regular dan Irregular Verb

You must be familiar with this type of verb. Undoubtedly, regular and irregular phrases have been widely discussed since you were a kid until now. Basically, verbs in English will change form according to the tenses used, such as "verb 1," "verb 2," or "verb 3".

- The word change process falls into two categories: regular verbs and irregular verbs.

a. Regular verbs

Regular verbs are known as verb 2 (past) and verb 3 (past participle) verbs that come with an -ed or -d ending.

Regular verbs follow some rules, such as:

- In cases where verb 1 ends in a vowel (vocal) letter except e, add -ed. The usual examples of these verbs are add → added. *(Dalam kasus di mana verb 1 diakhiri dengan huruf vokal (vokal) kecuali e, tambahkan -ed. Example biasa dari verbs ini adalah tambah menjadi menambahkan)*
- In cases where verb 1 ends with a vowel (vowel) + y, add -ed. Examples of these verbs are delay → delayed *(Dalam kasus di mana verb 1 diakhiri dengan huruf vokal (vokal) + y, tambahkan -ed.)*.
- If verb 1 ends with a consonant + y, then y must be changed to i.

Examples of common phrases: Study. → Studied

- In cases where the first verb ends in CVC (consonant vowel consonant), for example, the letter r contains a consonant, the letter a contains a vowel, and the letter p contains a consonant. *(Dalam kasus di mana verb pertama diakhiri dengan CVC (consonant vowel consonant), misalnya, huruf r mengandung konsonan, huruf a mengandung vokal, dan huruf p mengandung konsonan).*

Examples of common phrases: Wrap → Wrapped.

Also, the last consonant letter must be doubled.

- Add -d to verb 1 when it ends with the letter E.
(*Tambahkan -d ke verb 1 ketika diakhiri dengan huruf E*). Love. → Loved.

Another example of regular verb :

Agree	Agreed	Agreed	Menyetujui
Allow	Allowed	Allowed	Mengizinkan
Amuse	Amused	Amused	Menghibur
Analyze	Analyzed	Analyzed	Menganalisa
Announce	Announced	Announced	Mengumumkan
Annoy	Annoyed	Annoyed	Mengganggu
Answer	Answered	Answered	Menjawab
Apologize	Apologized	Apologized	Minta Maaf
Cry	Cried	Cried	Menangis

Table 2. 1

b. Irregular verbs

Irregular verbs do not require the addition of *-ed* or *-d* at the end of the word. Irregular verbs also have second (past participle) and third forms which may or may not change.

This irregular verb is often confusing, as it is different from regular verb. Therefore, you should practice and memorize these verbs a lot.

Here are some examples of frequently used words.

c. Common Irregular Verbs

Base form	Past simple	Participle
Be	Was/Were	Been
Have	Had	Had
Do	Did	Done
Say	said	Said
Get	Got	Got/gotten
Awake	Awoke	Awoken
Blow	Blew	Blown
Build	Built	Built
Buy	Bought	Bought
Catch	Caught	Caught
Choose	Chose	Chosen
Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt
Drink	Drank	Drunk
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Fall	Fell	Fallen
Fight	Fought	Fought
Fly	Flew	Flown
Freeze	Froze	Frozen
Grow	Grew	Grown
Hide	Hid	Hidden
Hold	Held	Held
Know	Knew	Known
Lay	Laid	Laid
Leave	Left	Left
Lose	Lost	Lost
Pay	Paid	Paid
Read	Read	Read
Run	Ran	Run
Sell	Sold	Sold
Send	Sent	Sent
Sing	Sang	Sung
Tell	Told	Told
Think	Thought	Thought
Wear	Wore	Worn
Write	Wrote	Written
Win	Won	Won

5. Helping Verb or Auxiliary Verbs

Helping verbs, also known as auxiliary verbs, are one type of verb that is often used in UTBK English. This verb functions to help the main verb (*Verb ini berfungsi untuk membantu kata kerja utama*).

What do you mean?

Take a look at the following three sentences:

- ❖ She **is** eating. → **Is** menunjukkan konteks waktu.
- ❖ She **did** cry last night. → **Did** menerangkan konteks waktu
- ❖ I **have** worked here for two years. → **Have** menerangkan kalau sudah terjadi.

Four types of auxiliaries are commonly used in English are : to be, to do, to have, and modals.

Do	Have	be	Modals	
Do	Has	Is	Can	Have to
Does	Have	Am	Could	Shall
Did	Had	Are	May	Should
		Was	Might	Ought to
		Were	Must	Need to

Table 2.3

D. ADJECTIVE

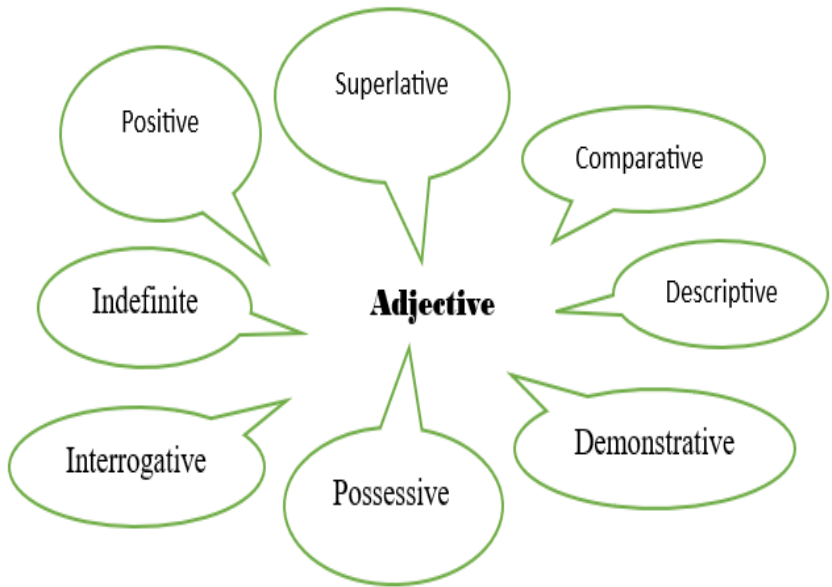
Definition

An adjective is a word that provides additional information about a noun, noun phrase, or pronoun, describing its characteristics or qualities. Its main function is to modify the information conveyed by the noun (Dixon 2004). Adjectives typically come before the nouns they describe. In simpler terms, adjectives are words that depict the attributes or conditions of nouns, such as "*enormous*," "*doglike*," "*silly*," "*many*," *etc.* Therefore, we can define an adjective as a term used alongside a noun to enhance its meaning.

Characteristics of adjectives

1. *Mendeskripsikan atau memberikan informasi tentang sifat atau karakteristik suatu benda atau orang.*
2. *Dapat ditempatkan sebelum kata benda untuk menjelaskan atau memodifikasi benda tersebut*
3. *Dapat berubah bentuk untuk menyesuaikan dengan jumlah atau jenis benda yang dijelaskan (seperti penggunaan bentuk singular atau plural).*
4. *Dapat dibandingkan menggunakan kata-kata seperti "lebih" atau "paling" untuk menunjukkan perbandingan.*
5. *Dapat diperkuat dengan kata-kata seperti "sangat" atau "amat" untuk menekankan tingkat sifatnya.*

There are ***eight types of adjectives*** in English grammar, each of which is elucidated with examples in the following section.



1. **Positive Adjective**

Refers to an adjective that expresses a positive trait or quality of an object or subject. Examples: "happy", "beautiful", "smart".

2. **Comparative Adjective**

Used to compare two objects or subjects to show the difference in level or characteristics between them. For example: "bigger" (*lebih besar*), "faster" (*lebih cepat*), "more interesting" (*lebih menarik*).

3. **Superlative Adjective**

It is used to compare three or more objects or subjects to show which is the highest or has the most characteristics

among them. Example: "biggest" (*terbesar*), "fastest" (*tercepat*), "most interesting" (*paling menarik*).

4. **Descriptive Adjective**

Describes qualitative properties or characteristics of an object or subject. Example: "blue" (*biru*), "tall" (*tinggi*), "round" (*bulat*).

5. **Demonstrative Adjective**

Used to indicate or identify a specific object or subject. For example: "this" (*ini*), "that" (*itu*), "these" (*mereka*), "those" (*mereka*).

6. **Possessive Adjective**

Indicates ownership or a property relationship to an object or subject. For example: "my" (*milik saya*), "his" (*miliknya*), "their" (*milik mereka*).

7. **Interrogative Adjective**

Used in questions to ask or request information about an object or subject. Example: "which" (*mana*), "what" (*apa*), "whose" (*milik siapa*).

8. **Indefinite Adjective**

Refers to adjectives that do not refer specifically to a certain object or subject. For example: "some" (*beberapa*), "many" (*banyak*), "few" (*sedikit*).

- Here are some examples, questions, and answers related to adjectives:

Examples:

1. Positive Adjective: The ***sunshine*** brightened up the room.
2. Comparative Adjective: The ***bigger*** box is on the top shelf.
3. Superlative Adjective: She is the ***smartest*** student in the class.
4. Descriptive Adjective: The ***blue*** sky was clear and beautiful.
5. Demonstrative Adjective: I prefer ***this*** book over the other one.

Questions:

1. Can you give an example of a positive adjective used in a sentence?
2. Provide a sentence using a comparative adjective.
3. When would you use a superlative adjective?
4. Describe something using a descriptive adjective.
5. How would you use a demonstrative adjective in a sentence?

Answers:

1. Example: The ***sunshine*** brightened up the room.

2. Sentence: The **bigger** box is on the top shelf.
3. You would use a superlative adjective when comparing three or more things.
4. Example: The **blue** sky was clear and beautiful.
5. Sentence: I prefer **this** book over the other one.

E. Adverb (*Kata Keterangan*)

An adverb is a word that modifies (describes) a verb (“he sings loudly”), an adjective (“very tall”), another adverb (“ended too quickly”), or even a whole sentence (“Fortunately, I had brought an umbrella.”) (Delfitto 2006).

Adverbs often end in -ly, but some (such as fast) look exactly the same as their adjective counterparts.

Example :

Tom Longboat did not run **badly**

The race finished too **quickly**

***Fortunately**, Lucy recorded Tom’s win.*

Adverbs are easy to recognize because they usually end in -ly, but not always. The most common examples of adverbs include:

- really, very
- well, badly
- today, yesterday, everyday, etc.
- sometimes, often, rarely, etc.
- early, late, soon, etc.
- here, there, everywhere, etc.

A. Adverbs and verbs

Adverbs often modify verbs. This means that they describe the way an action is happening.

Example:

Huan sings loudly in the shower.

My cat waits impatiently for his food.

I will seriously consider your suggestion.

Adverbs can answer other types of questions about how an action was performed. They can also tell you when (“we arrived early”), where (“turn here”), or with what frequency (“I go there often”).

However, there is one type of verb that doesn’t mix well with adverbs. Linking verbs, such as feel, smell, sound, seem, and appear, typically precede adjectives, not adverbs.

B. Adverbs and adjectives

Adverbs can also modify adjectives. An adverb modifying an adjective generally adds a degree of intensity or some other kind of qualification to the adjective.

Example:

The lake is quite beautiful.

This book is more interesting than the last one.

My cat is incredibly happy to be having his dinner.

We will be slightly late to the meeting.

C. Adverbs and other adverbs

You can use an adverb to describe another adverb. In the following sentence, the adverb *almost* is modifying the adverb *always* (and they're both modifying the adjective *right*):

Example:

- The weather report is almost always right. (In fact, if you wanted to, you could use several adverbs to modify another adverb.)
- Huan sings rather enormously too loudly. (However, that often produces weak and clunky sentences like the one above, so be careful not to overdo it.)

D. Adverbs and sentences

Some adverbs can modify entire sentences—unsurprisingly, these are called sentence adverbs. Common ones include *generally*, *fortunately*, *interestingly*, and *accordingly*. Sentence adverbs don't describe one particular thing in the sentence—instead, they describe a general feeling about all of the information in the sentence.

Example:

- Fortunately, we got there in time.

Interestingly, no one at the auction seemed interested in bidding on the antique spoon collection.

At one time, the use of the word hopefully as a sentence adverb (e.g., “Hopefully, I’ll get this job”) was condemned. People continued to use it, though, and many style guides and dictionaries now accept it. That said, there are still plenty of readers out there who hate it, so it’s a good idea to avoid using it in formal writing.

E. Degrees of comparison

Like adjectives, many adverbs can show degrees of comparison, although it’s slightly less common to use them this way. With certain flat adverbs (adverbs that look exactly the same as their adjective counterparts), the comparative and superlative forms look the same as the adjective comparative and superlative forms. It’s usually better to use stronger, more precise adverbs (or stronger, more precise adjectives and verbs) than to rely on comparative and superlative adverbs.

An absolute or positive adverb describes something in its own right:

Example:

- He smiled warmly.
- They asked me to deliver a hastily written note.

He smiled more warmly than the others. (To make the comparative form of an adverb that ends in -ly, add the word more).

He smiled most warmly of them all. (To make the superlative form of an adverb that ends in -ly, add the word most).

F. Placement of adverbs

In general, adverbs should be placed as close as possible to the words they are intended to modify. Putting the adverb in the wrong spot can produce an awkward sentence at best and completely change the meaning at worst. Consider the difference in meaning between the following two sentences:

Example:

1. I almost dropped all the papers I was holding.
2. I dropped almost all the papers I was holding.

The first sentence is correct if it's meant to communicate that you very nearly dropped the papers but managed to hold on to them—the adverb almost comes right before the verb dropped, so it's most naturally understood as modifying dropped. In the second sentence, almost has moved to modify the adjective all, communicating that you did drop most of the papers.

Be especially careful about the word only, which can be an adverb, an adjective, or a conjunction and is one of the most

often misplaced modifiers. Consider the difference between these two sentences:

Example:

1. Phillip only fed the cat.
2. Phillip fed only the cat.

The first sentence means that all Phillip did was feed the cat. He didn't pet the cat or pick it up or anything else. The second sentence means that Phillip fed the cat, but he didn't feed the dog, the bird, or anyone else who might have been around.

When an adverb is modifying a verb phrase, the most natural place for it is usually the middle of the phrase.

Example:

- We are quickly approaching the deadline.
- Huan has always loved singing.
- I will happily assist you.

When to avoid adverbs

Ernest Hemingway is often held up as an example of a great writer who detested adverbs and advised other writers to avoid them. In reality, it's impossible and unnecessary to avoid adverbs altogether. Sometimes we need them, and all writers (even Hemingway) use them occasionally.

The trick is to avoid superfluous adverbs. When your verb or adjective doesn't seem powerful or precise enough, instead of reaching for an adverb to add more color, try reaching for a stronger verb or adjective instead. For example, the following two sentences are both grammatically correct and mean the same thing, but you'll probably agree that the second, in which the verb wrestled does all the work that the adverbs forcefully and away are doing in the first, packs more of a punch.

Types and Example Adverb

Berikut ragam dan Example adverb bagian dalam dialek Inggris.

1. Adverb of Place and Direction

Adverb of place and direction is an adverb that channels place and direction (*di mana suatu masalah dilakukan atau berada*).

Form word: here, there, outside, inside, home, west, ...

prepositional phrase: in that school, beside the mosque, on the desk, ...

Example:

- A very smart girl is sitting there.
- John and Ratna are discussing many problems in the office.
- I have been here.

2. Adverb of Manner

Adverb of manner is an adverb that shows the manner (how a matter is done).

Word form

- fast, slow, hard, express, quick, ...

Adjective

- ly: fluently (fluent ly), slowly (slow ly), ...

Prepositional phrase:

- by train/ bus/ car, by heart, on foot, ...

Example:

- We must study hard.
- She sang the song *beautifully*.
- I came here *on foot*.

3. Adverb of Degree

An adverb of degree is an adverb that shows moral generation or intensity (how strong, weak, tight, big, etc. the object is).

- very (*sangat*)
- highly (*sangat*)
- so (*begitu/ sangat*)
- exceedingly (*sangat*)
- extremely (*sangat*) adequately (*sangat*)
- pretty (*sangat*)

- somewhat (*agak*)
- fairly (*agak*)
- rather (*agak*) just (*agak*)
- enough (*cukup*)
- too (*terlalu*)
- more (*lebih*)

Fungsi: mencurahkan adjective

- ✚ The tool is highly useful.
- ✚ It is fresh enough
- ✚ It sounds very awkward.

mencurahkan adverb

- ✚ The man walked very fast.
- ✚ She strode confidently enough into the room.
- ✚ He lives so simply.

4. Adverb of Time

Adverb of Time is an adverb that shows time (when a scandal happened).

- ❖ Definite time (*kala pasti*)
 - ***Singular word:*** yesterday, today, tomorrow, Saturdays, nights, ...
 - ***Phrase:*** Saturday night, last week, next month, bagus month ago,..
- ❖ Indefinite time (*kala tak pasti*)

- Recently (*baru-baru ini*), lately (*akhir-akhir ini*), nowadays, already, immediately (*langsung*), soon (*segera*), later, ...
- ❖ Chronological order (*jajaran skandal*)
- Now, then, before, later, after(wards), next first,

Example :

- I am studying english grammar now.
- She will go there tomorrow.
- Professor Tomski has already come.

5. Adverb of Frequency

Adverb of frequency is an adverb that conveys frequency (how frequently an action is performed or a thing occurs). Always, usually, normally, often, sometimes, occasionally, seldom, rarely, never, ...

Example:

- He usually comes late.
- Tom seldom plays with us.
- I ever called him.

6. Exclamatory Adverb

Exclamatory adverbs are adverbs that are used in exclamations.

- ❖ Formula :

How + adjective / adverb + S+ V!

Example:

- You are funny = How funny you are!
- He becomes angry = How angry he becomes!
- She danced beautifully = How beautifully she danced!
- The man behaves badly = How badly the man behaves!

7. Explanatory Adverb

Explanatory adverbs are adverbs that are used before describing a problem of some kind or before detailing a thing.

- ❖ *Anggota:* Example: e.g. (*exempli gratia*), for example, for instance
- *seperti:* such sumbu, like, sumbu
- *yakni, yaitu:* i.e. (*id est*), viz. (*videlicet*), namely

Example: There are many interesting places to visit in the city, e.g., the botanical garden and the art museum.

I prefer to wear casual clothes, such sumbu jeans and bagus sweatshirt.

Mark knows bagus few people here, viz., Mr. Martin, Mrs. Mary, and Robert.

8. Interrogative Adverb

An interrogative adverb is an adverb that is used ahead of an advising question.

- Why = mempersunting alasan
- Where = mempersunting bekas
- When = mempersunting kala
- How = mempersunting cara, jarak, durasi, ...

Example :

- Where did you buy this comic?
- When will you come here?
- Why has she chosen the way?
- How is she singing the classical song?
- How long will you travel?

9. Sentence Adverb

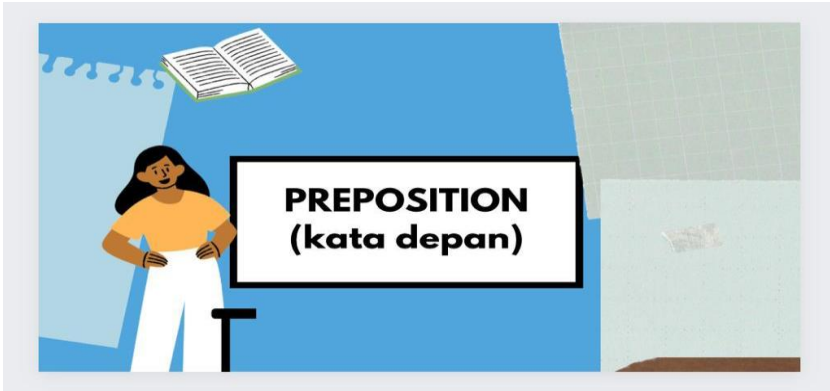
Sentence adverbs are adverbs that take place towards the end of a sentence.

- Fortunately, no one was hurt.
- Obviously, they will not finish it on time.
- The boy is surely the most diligent in that class.

Example :

- Where did you buy this comic?
- When will you come here?
- Why has she chosen the way?
- How is she singing the classical song?

- How long will you travel?



Picture 2. 4

F. PREPOSITION

Definition

Prepositions are words or groups of words used to connect words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence, and indicate the spatial, temporal, or logical relationship between them. Prepositions help explain location, direction, time, or relationships among elements in a sentence (Pullum and Huddleston 2002) . Example, *preposisi termasuk "in," "on," "under," "above," "beside," "between," dan banyak lainnya. Misalnya, dalam kalimat "The book is on the table" ("Buku ada di atas meja"), kata "on" adalah preposisi yang menunjukkan lokasi buku dalam hubungannya dengan meja.*

Formula preposition

Prepositions don't have specific formulas like the rest of grammar. They are specific words in the language that are used to connect words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence. They indicate the relationship between those elements in a spatial, temporal, or logical context.

However, there are some general rules on how prepositions are used:

1. Prepositions are always followed by their objects. (*Objek preposisi bisa berupa kata benda, frasa kata benda, atau klausa kata benda*).

Example:

"She is sitting on the chair." ("*Dia sedang duduk di atas kursi.*")

2. Prepositions can connect nouns with verbs or nouns with nouns.

Example :

"She ran to the park."

("Dia berlari menuju taman.")

"He is interested in science."

("Dia tertarik pada ilmu pengetahuan.")

3. Some prepositions have special forms to indicate a more specific time or place, such as "at," "on," "in," "by," "for," and so on. Example:

"I will meet you at the coffee shop at 5 PM."

("Saya akan bertemu denganmu di kafe pada pukul 5 sore.")

Meanwhile, it is important to remember that understanding and using prepositions requires experience in communicating in the language in question. Constant practice and reading will help strengthen your understanding of how to use prepositions appropriately.

- ***preposition of time***

Prepositions of time are words that show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and time. Common prepositions of time include:

1. At: It's used for specific times or points in time.

Example: I have a meeting at 3 o'clock.

2. In: It's used for periods of time, months, years, and seasons.

Example: I'll be on vacation in July.

3. On: It's used for specific days and dates.

Example: We're meeting on Friday.

4. Since: It indicates the starting point of an action or situation.

Example: I've known him since 2010.

5. For: It indicates the duration of an action or situation.

Example: She has been studying for two hours.

6. During: It's used to indicate when something happens within a particular period.

Example: It rained during the night.

7. By: It indicates a deadline or the latest possible time for something to happen.

Example: Please submit your report by Friday.

8. Until/ till: They indicate the end point of an action or situation.

Example: The store is open until 9 PM.

➤ ***Preposition of place***

Prepositions of place are words that indicate the location or position of something in relation to something else. Here are some common prepositions of place:

1. In: It's used to indicate being inside or within an area.

Example: The cat is in the box.

2. On: It's used to indicate a position on a surface or a place that is attached to something.

Example: The book is on the table.

3. At: It's used to indicate a specific point or place.

Example: He's waiting at the bus stop.

4. Under: It indicates a position below or beneath something.

Example: The cat is under the table.

5. Over: It indicates a position above or covering something.

Example: The blanket is over the bed.

➤ ***Prepositions of movement***

Prepositions of movement are words that indicate the direction or movement of a person or thing in relation to another object or place. Here are some common prepositions of movement:

1. To: It indicates movement towards a specific destination.

- Example: She walked to the park.

2. From: It indicates movement away from a specific point or place.

- Example: He traveled from New York to Los Angeles.

3. Into: It indicates movement towards the inside or interior of something.

- Example: She went into the house.

4. Onto: It indicates movement onto a surface or a position.

- Example: The cat jumped onto the table.

5. Off: It indicates movement from a position or surface, often suggesting a downward motion.

- Example: He stepped off the bus.

➤ ***Preposition of agent***

A preposition of agent is a preposition that shows the doer or agent of an action in a sentence. In English, there isn't a specific category of prepositions designated as "prepositions of agent." Instead, agents are typically introduced using phrases like "by," which indicates the person or thing performing the action.

For example:

1. The book was written **by** the author.
2. The painting was created **by** an unknown artist.
3. The cake was baked **by** my sister.

➤ ***Preposition of instrument***

Prepositions of instrument are used to indicate the tool or means by which an action is performed. In English, the preposition "with" is commonly used to express the instrument.

Here are some examples:

1. She cut the paper **with** scissors.
2. He painted the wall **with** a brush.
3. They opened the box **with** a knife.

In each of these examples, "with" is used to indicate the instrument or tool used to perform the action (cutting, painting, opening).

Exercise

Prepositions are words that show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence. Here are some exercises to practice using prepositions:

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions:

- a. The cat jumped _____ the table.
- b. She is allergic _____ peanuts.
- c. The book is _____ the shelf.
- d. He walked _____ the park.

Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentence:

2. The keys are _____ the drawer.

- a. in
- b. on
- c. under

3. They live _____ a big house.

- a. at
- b. in
- c. .on

4. The ball rolled _____ the couch.
- a. under
 - b. between
 - c. beside
5. Write a sentence using the following prepositions: beside, behind, between.
6. Rewrite the following sentences using a different preposition to convey the same meaning:
- a. The cat is on the roof.
 - b. She hid the treasure under the tree.

Exercise of Prepositions

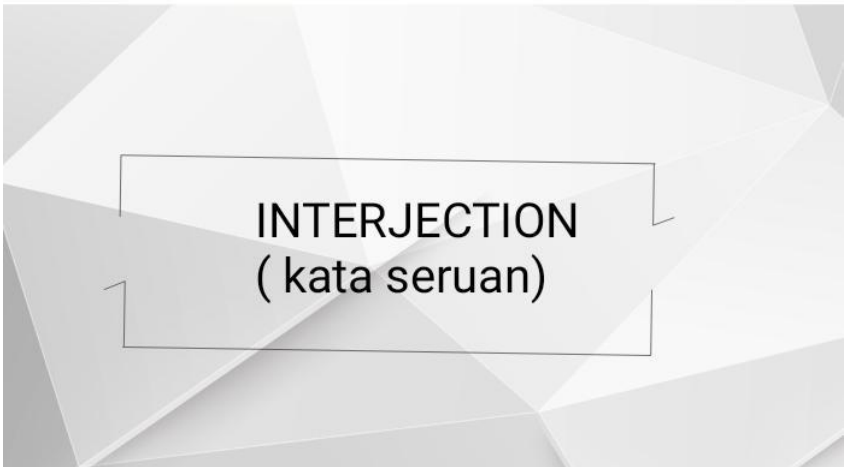
Work on the following questions and match the options at the top of the question! 1 answer can be used in more than 1 question

- *By, with, out, of, except, to, at, between, among, for, up, about, in, at*
1. *Suzan was angry Merry when she found out that Merry had got rid the kitten which she was very fond
.....*
2. *They all agreed the plan Andrew who said he was not opposed it but pointed out that it was not very practical.*

3. *His father was proud him for he had won the first prize an e-sport tournament organized a National E-sport Club.*
4. *My friend is waiting for me the corner of the street the baker's shop. We promised to meet exactly 3 o'clock so that we can do some shopping and then go a coffee.*
5. *Which will you choose the two cakes?*

Jawaban:

1. *With, of, of*
2. *To, except, to*
3. *Of, in, by*
4. *At, in/at, at, for*
5. *Between*



Picture 2. 5

G. INTERJECTION

Definition

An interjection, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, is a word or phrase that is spoken briefly (*singkat*) and abruptly (*tiba-tiba*), but expresses emotion (Norrick 2011).

Literally, interjection has no specific meaning in the official English dictionary. However, when spoken, people who hear them can already understand what the interjection means .

However, there are also some interjections that are the result of absorption from other types of words. Usually, these interjections can be looked up in a dictionary.

+ *When Interjections Can Be Used*

Interjections can be used in almost all types of sentences, regardless of where they are located (front, back, or middle). However, this part of speech component is usually used more in informal conversations.

Penggunaan interjection dalam bahasa Inggris memang sebatas spoken words saja. In general reading, the use of interjections is generally restricted to avoid subjectivity.

Here are some words that function as interjections from their origin. There are some words that have meaning and some that don't.

INTERJECTION	MEANING
Yes/Yeah/Yup	<i>Ya</i>
No/Nope	<i>Nggak/bukan</i>
So	<i>Jadi...</i>
Bravo	<i>Keren! Bagus!</i> <i>(menunjukkan rasa senang)</i>
Bingo	<i>Kejutan!</i> <i>(menunjukkan rasa senang)</i>
Hi/Hello	<i>Hai/halo</i>

Alas	<i>Sayangnya...</i> (menunjukkan rasa kecewa)
Cheers	(menunjukkan rasa senang, doa)
Gee	(menunjukkan rasa semangat, antusias)
Thanks	<i>Terimakasih</i>
Congratulations	<i>Selamat!</i>
Wow	(menunjukkan rasa kagum, terkejut)
Hey	<i>Hei</i> (menyapa/menegur seseorang)
Yahoo	(menunjukkan rasa senang, antusias)
Aha	(mendapat ide)
Oops	(menunjukkan rasa kaget karena melakukan kesalahan)
Yikes	(menunjukkan rasa jijik)
Shoo	(mengusir)

Onomatopoeia is a process of word formation based on the sound produced by an object. Setelah origin kata, interjection juga banyak dibentuk dari onomatopoeia.

(Misalnya untuk kata “crack!”, interjection tersebut terbentuk dari bunyi benda keras yang patah.)

❖ **Some other examples of interjections formed from onomatopoeia are as follows.**

INTERJECTION MEANING

Crack	<i>Bunyi benda yang patah</i>
Shush	<i>Bunyi mendesis/mendiamkan orang</i>
Grr	<i>Bunyi dengkur/marah</i>
Boo	<i>Bunyi hantu/menakuti orang</i>
Duh	<i>Bunyi berdecak marah</i>
Tsk-tsk	<i>Bunyi berdecak</i>
Pfft	<i>Bunyi menahan tawa</i>
Woosh	<i>Bunyi saat dilewati sesuatu dengan kencang</i>

✚ **Noun/Verb/Adjective Yang Menjadi Interjection**

Interjection nyatanya juga bisa dibentuk dari komponen part of speech lainnya, seperti noun, verb, dan adjective. Ada cukup banyak noun, verb, dan adjective yang bisa difungsikan sebagai interjection, misalnya good, nice, sweet, dan sebagainya.

- **Here are some examples of nouns, verbs, and adjectives that are often used as interjections.**

Great	God
Nice	Goodness
My	Sweet
Man	Good
Ladies	Bad
Gosh	Cool
Wicked	Dear
Fabulous	Terrific

Examples of Interjection in Sentence

INTERJECTION	MEANING
Yup	Yup, I've brought the flower just for you last night

Nope	Nope, I don't like waiting too long
Dear	Oh dear, what a pity, can I help you?
Alas	Alas, she didn't know his love until the day he died
Cheers	Cheers, let's have an awesome party tonight!
Gee	Gee, we win the project!
Wow	Wow, she looks so awesome, what a surprise!
Hey	Hey, you've dropped your ticket
Aha	Aha, I have an idea!
Oops	Oops, sorry I don't know you're there
Yikes	Yikes, who put the dirty clothes on this
Shush	Shush, they're studying, be quiet
Grr	Grr...I'm so mad at him but I can't let it out
Duh	Duh, he's so insensitive

Great	Great, you've done the assignments perfectly!
Nice	Nice, you're doing good, the next step is...
My	Oh my, I get a C on my semester report!
Man	Man! Our football team wins the championship!
Gosh	Gosh, the tunnel is incredibly long!
Wicked	Wicked! I've broken the expensive glass
Fabulous	Fabulous! I want to see them again at the next concert
God	Oh my God, it's really happening!
Goodness	My goodness, you were right about her
Sweet	How sweet! I don't know he could prepare a romantic dinner like this

Tabel 2. 2

Types and examples of interjections

Here are the types and examples of conjunctions in English.

<i>Untuk menarik perhatian</i>	Look! Oh! ya!
<i>Tunjukkan ketidaksukaan</i>	Poh ! Ugh! Bullshit!
<i>Memanggil</i>	Hello! Hai!
<i>Untuk Menunjukkan teguran</i>	Humph! Bullshit! Berengsek!
<i>Untuk menunjukkan penemuan</i>	Oh! Ah! Well! Never!
<i>menunjukkan kata Perpisahan!</i>	Bye! Farewell! Good bye! See you!

Tabel 2. 3

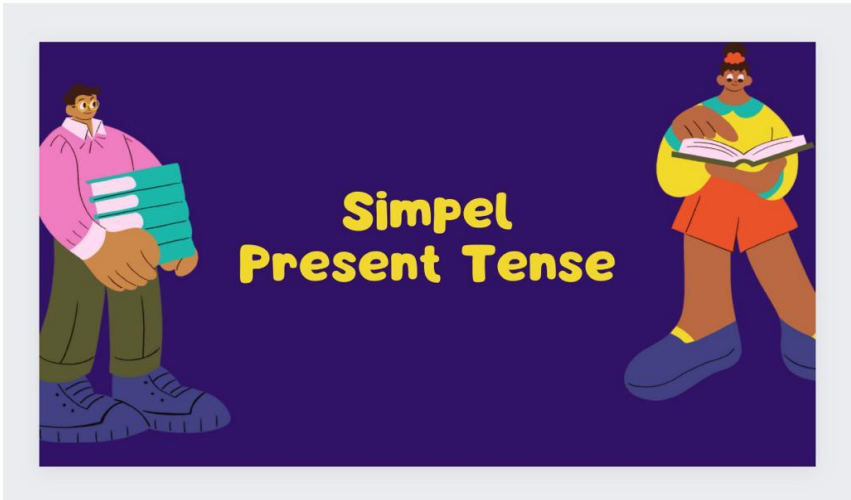
CHAPTER III

APPLICATION OF GRAMMAR MATERIAL

Function and Application



Tabel 3. 1



Tabel 3. 2

A. Simple Present Tense

What is Simple Present Tense?

Simple present tense is the tense used to express events that are repeated, routine, or common in the present.

What is the **meaning** of "*Present*"?

In simple present tense, "present" refers to "the present". Whereas "simple" means simple, and "tense" refers to the verb form that corresponds to the time period being used (Cowper 1998).

When is Present Tense Used?

Present tense digunakan ketika seseorang ingin menyampaikan suatu peristiwa atau fakta umum yang terjadi saat ini. Selain itu, simple present tense juga digunakan dalam pola kalimat conditional sentence tipe 0 dan conditional sentence tipe 1 yang diikuti dengan simple future tense.

Before we go deeper, it's better if we remember the structure of a "sentence". So, we can say that a sentence consists of the following three things

S → Subject (pelaku)

P → Predicate (predikat)

C → Complement (pelengkap)

What is the simple present tense formula? In general, **the simple present tense formula** is

Subject + Verb 1(s/es) + Complement.

for **positive sentences with verbal patterns**. If the pattern is nominal, then the present tense formula becomes

Subject + Auxiliary Verb (to be) + Complement.

Simple present tense Nominal

How to form a simple present tense sentence? Here is a simple present tense formula that can be used: (+) Subject + To be + Complement

(-) Subject + To be + Not + Complement

(?) To be + Subject + Complement

Example *kalimat simple present tense dengan pola kalimat nominal*:

(+) I am an international school student (*saya adalah seorang mahasiswa*)

(-) She is not an international school student (*dia bukan seorang mahasiswa*)

(?) Is she an international school student? (*apakah dia seorang mahasiswa?*)

- Verbal Simple Present Tense

The (+) (-) (?) formula of simple present tense for verbal patterns is that if you make a sentence with a third person subject (he, she, it, singular subject), there are some verbs that should have s/es added at the end.

- Positive/affirmative simple present tense

Just like nominal, verbal sentences also have positive forms as we discussed earlier. Example simple present tense sentence:

Simple present Tense Verbal

The (+) (-) (?) formula of the simple present tense for verbal patterns is:

(+) Subject + Verb 1 (+ s/es) + Complement

(-) Subject + Do/Does Not + verb 1 + Complement

(?) Do/does + subject + verb 1 + Complement?

(Seperti yang sudah kita bahas sebelumnya, dalam kalimat verbal, tidak perlu menambahkan "to be" setelah subjek karena kata kerja lah yang menjadi predikat).

Jika Anda menggunakan subjek orang ketiga (he, she, it, subjek tunggal), beberapa kata kerja membutuhkan penambahan s/es di akhir.

Example Simple Present Tense:

- Positive sentence:

I live in Jakarta (*saya tinggal di Jakarta*)

He lives in Jakarta (*dia tinggal di Jakarta*)

- Negative Sentence

I don't live in Bandung (*saya tidak tinggal di Bandung*)

She doesn't live in Bandung (*dia tidak tinggal di Bandung*)

- Interrogative sentence :

Do I work? (*apakah saya bekerja?*)

Does he work? (*apakah dia bekerja?*)

Time expressions or Adverbs of Time in Simple Present Tense
Another term for the time expressions we're discussing is "adverb of frequency." Actually, time words are not always present in every simple present tense sentence. However, sentences that use the following time expressions are definitely considered to be in simple present tense. Here's the list you should take note of.

Adverb of Time in Simple Present Tense (keterangan waktu dalam simple present tense)

- ✚ What Are the Characteristics of Simple Present Tense Sentences?

After summarizing the previous explanations, here are some characteristics of the present tense:

1. Uses verbs in their base form (infinitive) or irregular verbs that are well-known. Example:
I play soccer every weekend. (Play is a verb in its base form).
2. Utilizes auxiliary verbs "Do" or "Does" for negative and interrogative verbal sentences.

Example:

She doesn't eat meat. (Doesn't = does not, an auxiliary verb in negative form for the subject "She").

Do you like chocolate? (Do = auxiliary verb for questions with the subject "You").

3. In present tense, there are usually time expressions like always, usually, often, seldom, rarely, never, every day/week/month/year.

Example:

I always drink coffee in the morning.

Function and Usage of Simple Present Tense

Apart from expressing facts, when can we use simple present tense in a sentence? The answer is provided in the image below:

1. General truth/generalization or facts (*Menyatakan Fakta yang Bersifat Umum*)

2. Habitual or daily activities a.k.a repeated actions (*Menyatakan Tindakan yang Selalu Terulang*)

Bila mendengar kata 'kebiasaan', pasti kamu dapat mengerti artinya dengan cepat. Ya! Simple present tense juga digunakan untuk menunjukkan kebiasaan atau aktivitas harian yang berulang, seperti rutinitas atau jadwal yang kamu lakukan berulang kali.

Example :

We take the bus to school every morning.

(Kami naik bus ke sekolah setiap pagi)

3. Express feelings and emotions *(Mengekspresikan Perasaan dan Emosi)*

Apakah kamu sedang bersedih? Atau mungkin kamu tengah memikirkan sesuatu? Don't hesitate, you can express it through simple present tense sentences. Example sentence:

Feelings:

I am saddened by the unfortunate news you shared. *(Saya merasa sedih mendengar kabar buruk yang kamu bagikan)*

Emotions:

I am always grateful for having such a wonderful best friend. *(Saya selalu bersyukur memiliki sahabat terbaik yang luar biasa)*

4. The upcoming scheduled event or familiar with future conditions *(Mengungkapkan Acara yang Akan Datang atau Mengetahui Kondisi Masa Depan)*

Fungsi ini menjelaskan bahwa simple present tense juga digunakan untuk membicarakan acara yang sudah terjadwal dalam waktu dekat. Selain itu, tense ini sering digunakan untuk membicarakan jadwal transportasi).

Example:

The train is scheduled to depart at 08.00 a.m. (*Kereta dijadwalkan berangkat pukul 08.00 pagi.*)

5. Giving commands or instructions (*Memberikan Perintah atau Instruksi*)

Have you ever watched a cooking tutorial? Well, it's not much different. You often see instructions or commands on your smartphone, right? Like in the following sentence:

Example :

Create a design or utilize a fingerprint for unlocking.

(*Buatlah desain atau gunakan sidik jari untuk membuka kunci*)

Pour the juice into the cup.

(*Tuangkan jus ke dalam cangkir*)

Here are examples of simple present tense in the form of positive, negative, and interrogative sentences:

1. (+) Jason play the guitar. (*Jason memainkan gitar.*)

(-) Jason doesn't play the guitar. (*Jason tidak memainkan gitar.*)

(?) Does Jason plays the guitar? (*Apakah Jason memainkan gitar?*)

2. (+) She watches TV in the evening. (*Dia menonton TV di malam hari.*)

(-) She doesn't watch TV in the evening. (*Dia tidak menonton TV*)

di malam hari.)

(?) Does she watch TV in the evening? (*Apakah dia menonton TV di malam hari.)*

3. (+) I talk with my friends in the living room every Sunday.
(*Saya berbicara bersama teman-teman saya di ruang tamu setiap hari Minggu.)*

(-) I don't talk with my friends in the living room every Sunday.
(*Saya tidak berbicara dengan teman-teman saya di ruang tamu setiap hari Minggu.)*

(?) Do you talk with your friends in the living room every Sunday? (*Apakah kamu berbicara dengan teman-temanmu saya di ruang tamu setiap hari Minggu?*)

4. (+) She an international school student. (*Dia adalah seorang mahasiswa internasional.)*

(-) She doesn't an international school student. (*dia bukan seorang mahasiswa internasional.)*

(?) Is she an international school student? (*apakah dia seorang mahasiswa internasional?*)

5. (+) He often snores while sleeping. (*Dia sering mendengkur saat tidur.)*

(-) He does not often snore while sleeping. (*Ia tidak sering mendengkur saat tidur?*)

(?) Does he often snore while sleeping? (*Apakah dia sering mendengkur saat tidur?*)

Present Continuous Tense



Tabel 3. 3

B. Present Continuous Tense

Present continuous tense is commonly used to show an action or event that is happening at the time of the conversation. In addition, this present continuous tense can also be used to make a plan in the future .

The present continuous tense is used to describe actions happening at the moment of speaking or temporary actions in progress. It's formed by using the present tense of the verb "to be" (am, is, are) and adding the present participle of the main verb (the "-ing" form). For example:

- I am walking to the store.
- She is writing an email.
- They are playing football.

The formula used to form this present continuous tense sentence is :

S + Am/Is/Are + Verb -ing (Continuous Form) Or

S+am/is/are + present participle/V-ing

Example penggunaan present continuous tense adalah :

- ✓ Look! He is talking with teacher.
- ✓ Azizah is driving a motorcycle to Mataram now.
- ✓ The bus are arriving in an hour.

Please make 10 sentences within using Present Continous Tense

1. She is currently working on her new project at the office.
(Saat ini dia (Perempuan) sedang mengerjakan proyek barunya di kantor.)
2. They are practicing for the upcoming dance competition this weekend.
(Saat ini dia sedang mengerjakan proyek barunya di kantor.)
3. I am reading a fascinating book about space exploration.
(Saya sedang membaca buku yang menarik tentang eksplorasi ruang angkasa.)

4. The children are playing in the park with their friends.
(Anak-anak sedang bermain di taman bersama teman-temannya.)
5. He is learning to play the guitar with a music instructor.
(Dia sedang belajar bermain gitar dengan instruktur musik.)

Present Perfect Tense



C. Present Perfect Tense

Definition

Present perfect tense is a sentence pattern with a changing verb form that is used to state or express something that happened or occurred in the past that continues to the present (Bryan 1936).

So, even though the event has just happened, the impact or consequences of the event can still be seen and felt when the conversation occurs. Also, these tenses are usually used to indicate events or discuss experiences or changes related to location.

Remember the discussion about the present perfect tense having two types of sentences? That's right! There are two types of sentences: verbal sentences and nominal sentences. Both types of sentences exist in the present perfect tense as well.

Nominal Sentences Present Perfect Tense

Nominal sentences are sentences that don't contain verbs like adjectives, nouns, and adverbs. Let's see the formula below!

<i>Pola kalimat</i>	<i>Rumus</i>
(+) Affirmative/Positive	S + have/has + been + Complement
(-) Negative	S + have/has + not + been + Complement
(?) Interrogative	Have/has + s + been + Complement

Example

(+) You have been a creative writer since 2018. (*Kamu telah menjadi seorang penulis kreatif sejak tahun 2018.*)

(-) We have not been hungry. (*Kita belum merasa lapar.*)

(?) Has she been very busy this week? (*Apakah dia sangat sibuk pekan ini?*)

 Verbal Sentences Present Perfect Tense

In verbal sentences, after the subject will be followed by a verb (V) verb. Well, these tenses use the third verb a.k.a a verb 3, guys.

Check out the following formula:

Pola kalimat	Formula
(+) Affirmative	S + have/has + Verb 3
(-) Negative	S + have/has + not + Verb 3
(?) Interrogative	have/has + S + Verb 3 + ?

Example:

- Positif sentence:

I have eaten three a day. (Saya sudah makan tiga kali sehari.)

- Negative sentence:

They have not paid their orders. (Mereka belum membayar pesanan-pesanan mereka.)

- Interrogative sentence:

Have they surprised Cintia? (Apakah mereka sudah memberi kejutan pada Cintia?)

Have/has termasuk ke dalam auxiliary verb.

Auxiliary “have” digunakan untuk subjek I, you, dan plural subject lainnya, seperti; plural pronoun (they, we), plural

noun (boys, men), dan compound subject dengan kata hubung "and" (you and I, Masha and David).

In contrast, the auxiliary "has" applies to the singular subject, which is the third-person pronoun (he, she, it), and singular nouns such as the names of people (Grace, Cerci, etc). In the interrogative part of the sentence, the interlocutor simply answers with "Yes, (I/you/we/they) have" or "Yes, (he, she, it) has" for a "Yes" answer.

Meanwhile, if the answer is "No", then you can add not, such as "No, (I/you/we/they) haven't" or "No, (he, she, It) hasn't".

- **Contraction in Present Perfect Tense**

Previously, we discussed that subject + auxiliary verb can be abbreviated or made into a contraction in the simple future tense. Well, this tense also has the same rules. Here's a detailed list that you can lihat:

- Positive present perfect tense

I have: I've

She has: She's

You have: You've

He has: He's

We have: We've

It has: It's

They have: They've

- Negative present perfect tense

I have not: I haven't

She has not: She hasn't

You have not: You haven't

He has not: He hasn't

We have not: We haven't

It has not: It hasn't

They have not: They haven't

Rumus Question Words dalam Present Perfect Tense

Remember question words, those are questions formed by adding the 5W + 1H prefix (what, where, who, when, why, how). Now, you can also ask questions to your interlocutor using question words followed by the present perfect tense. The formula is as follows:

- ❖ *Untuk pertanyaan tentang tempat, proses, alasan, rumusnya adalah sebagai berikut:*

QW + have/has + been + S + V3 + past participle + O

Example

- Why have you moved the table? (*Mengapa kamu memindahkan mejanya?*)

The formula for asking the subject:

QW + have/has + V3 + C

Example

- Who has washed the shoes? (*Siapa yang mencuci sepatu?*)
- ***Time Expression dalam Present Perfect Tense***

Just like other tenses in general, there is an adverb of time that you can use in the present perfect tense as a complement.

Function and Usage of Present Perfect Tense and Example Sentences

Well, we have come to the discussion related to the function and use of present perfect tense in a sentence. What are they? Let's scroll down!

1. Expressing an event that has happened/has been done, and then at the time of the conversation, there are consequences that are felt.

Example kalimat:

- I have swept the floor. (*Saya sudah menyapu lantai.*)

The action taken in the Example sentence is that the floor has been swept. Now, the perceived result of the sweeping action is that the floor turns clean.

I have paid for your mobile data. (*Saya sudah membayarkan paket data kamu.*)

This means that the perceived effect of paying for a data package is the reconnection of the smartphone with the internet connection.

2. Expressing something that happened since a time in the past that is still related to the present (when the conversation is happening)

As the name suggests, the present perfect tense allows you to express an activity that started a long time ago, but is still continuing today (present).

Example:

She has lived here since 2000. (*Dia tinggal disini sejak tahun 2000.*)

I have studied there for 3 years. (*Saya sudah belajar disini selama 3 tahun.*)



D. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Present Perfect Continuous is a verbal tense in English that indicates an action or event that started in the past, continues into the present, and is likely to continue in the future (Lusmini 2014).

It combines elements of both Present Perfect (as it relates to the present) and Continuous/Progressive (as it emphasizes the duration or continuity of an action). Example: "I have been studying for two hours" *mengindikasikan bahwa studi dimulai di masa lalu, berlanjut hingga saat ini, dan mungkin akan terus berlanjut.*

➤ **Rumus present perfect continuous**

Formula Present Perfect Continuous (Present Perfect
Progressive)

Positive:

Subject + have/has + been + verb-ing

Example :

- I have been working.
- She has been dancing.

Negative:

Subject + have/has + not + been + verb-ing

Example:

- I have not been studying.
- They have not been playing.

Interogative:

Have/Has + subject + been + verb-ing?

Example:

- Have you been reading?
- Has he been sleeping?

➤ **Example dari present perfect continuous**

1. I have been running for an hour. (*Saya telah berlari selama satu jam.*)
2. She has been cooking since morning. (*Dia telah memasak sejak pagi.*)
3. They have been playing soccer all afternoon. (*Mereka telah bermain sepak bola sepanjang sore.*)
4. He has been studying for his exams. (*Dia telah belajar untuk ujiannya.*)
5. We have been working on this project for weeks. (*Kami telah bekerja pada proyek ini selama beberapa minggu.*)

All of the sentences above show actions that started in the past, continue into the present, and are likely to continue in the future.

Exercise

Practice for Present Perfect Continuous. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the Present Perfect Continuous:

1. I'm tired because I _____ (run) for two hours.
2. She looks happy. She _____ (dance) all night.
3. Why is the ground wet? It _____ (rain) earlier.

4. They are out of breath because they _____ (play) basketball.
5. He's very focused because he _____ (study) since this morning.



E. Simple Past Tense

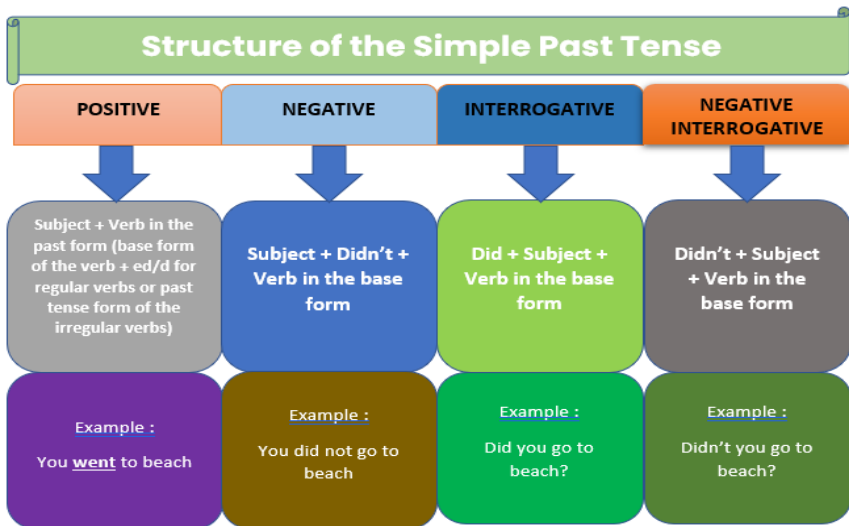
In English, the **simple past tense** is used to show an action or event that happened in the past. Many verbs use the simple past tense by adding "ed" or "d" to the end of the base verb, but some words have different complements when used in the simple past tense.

Definition

The Collins Dictionary describes the "simple past tense" as "a tense used to refer to the past", dan the Macmillan Dictionary describes it as "the tense used to talk about habitual

actions, behaviour, or situations that happened or existed before the present time and is no longer happening (Sari 2019). It is usually made by adding -ed." The Cambridge Dictionary defines the "simple past tense" as "the form of a verb used to

Structure of the Simple Past Tense: To get a better understanding of how the simple past tense is used in positive, negative, interrogative, and negative interrogative formats, look at the table below.



Aturan dan Hal-hal yang Perlu Diingat Saat Menggunakan Simple Past Tense

There are a few things to be aware of when conjugating verbs in the simple past tense.

- A. *Mengkonjugasikan kata kerja beraturan: Anda dapat menampilkan kata kerja utama dalam kalimat dengan*

menambah akhir kata kerja beraturan dengan "-ed" dan akhir kata kerja beraturan dengan "-d" yang diakhiri dengan "e".

For example:

Reach – reached (<i>mencapai – meraih</i>)	Like – liked (<i>Suka</i>)
kick – kicked (<i>Menendang</i>)	introduce – introduced (<i>Perkenalkan</i>)
walk – walked (<i>Berjalan</i>)	force – forced (<i>Paksa</i>)
confess – confessed (<i>Mengaku</i>)	Announce – announced (<i>Pengumuman</i>)
work – worked (<i>Bekerja</i>)	notice – noticed (<i>Pemberitahuan - memperhatikan</i>)

Tabel 3 1

B. Verbs that remain the same (*Kata kerja yang tetap sama*):

Beberapa kata memiliki ejaan yang sama seperti kata kerja dasar.

Example :

Cut – cut (*Potong*) , put – put (*Menaruh*), hurt – hurt (*lukai*), set – set (*atur*), hit – hit (*Pukul*).

C. Verbs that take different complementing patterns (*Kata kerja yang menggunakan pola ejaan berbeda*) :

Verbs that take different complementing patterns—There is no rule that explains why irregular verbs do so.

Example : **Buy – bought** (*membeli*), **think – thought** (*berpikir*), **draw – drew** (*menggambar*), **drink – drank** (*minum*), **see – saw** (*melihat*).

Why use Simple Past Tenses?

You can use the past simple

- Refer to an event or action that happened in the past,
- talk about something that was true in the past,
- and explain something that happened multiple times in the past.

Forming the Simple Past Tense

To help you understand how the simple past tense can be used, here are some examples.

Refers to an action that occurred in the past

We **went** to the market yesterday evening.

- I totally **forgot** about the meeting.
- Rania **opened** the door for the guests.

Refers to an action that actually occurred some time in the pastFahira **played** volley ball when he was in school.

- Miss Gita **worked** as a guest lecturer at our college.
- Rauhil **used** to love reading fantasy novels when she was younger.

Refers to an action that occurred several times in the past

I **worked** as an academic counsellor for six months.

- We **enjoyed** playing Pictionary every time we met.
- Leni **dropped** me at school every day till I entered high school.

Test Your Understanding of Simple Past Tense

Fill in the blanks with the simple past tense of the verbs mentioned in the brackets:

1. I _____ (pay) the bills already.

2. The teacher _____ (motivate) her kids to stand up for themselves and their fellow classmates.

3. Reena _____ (to be) a student at Delhi University.

4. _____ you _____ (finish – interrogative) the science and maths assignments?

5. Tina _____ (know – negative) about yesterday's test.

A. Complete the following sentences with verbs in the simple past tense:

1. She _____ (eat) lunch at 12:00.

2. They _____ (go) to the beach last weekend.

3. He _____ (watch) a movie yesterday.

B. Create positive, negative and interrogative sentences using the simple past tense with the verb "study".

1. Positive: _____

2. Negative: _____

3. Interrogative: _____

C. Replace the verbs in the following sentences with the correct simple past tense:

1. She usually walks to work, but yesterday she _____ (drive).

2. I _____ (read) that book last month.

D. Make questions with the given keywords using the simple past tense:

1. What / he / did / yesterday?
2. When / they / arrived / at the party?
3. Where / she / went / for her vacation?



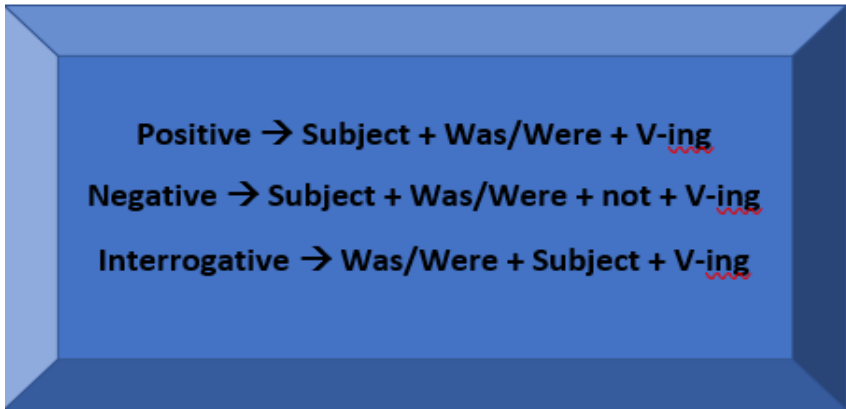
F. Past Continuous Tense

Definition

Present continuous tenses indicate things that are happening in the present, while past continuous tenses indicate things that are happening in the past during a specific time. According to these tenses, an action can occur before (start before), during (ongoing during), or continue after (continue after) the previous action (Pereira, Guterres, and Bui 2020a).

Therefore, the past continuous tense is a type of sentence that is interrupted by another event. It can also be used in conjunction with other events.

The formula for the past continuous tense is :



(Saya sedang belajar untuk ujian akhir saya pada waktu ini semalam.)

- They were watching a movie when I called them. *(Mereka sedang menonton film ketika saya menelepon mereka.)*
- She was cooking dinner while her husband was reading a book. *(Dia sedang memasak makan malam sementara suaminya sedang membaca buku.)*
- We were playing soccer in the park when it started raining. *(Kami sedang bermain sepak bola di taman ketika hujan mulai turun.)*
- He was working at the computer all morning. *(Dia sedang bekerja di komputer sepanjang pagi.)*
- Were you sleeping when the phone rang? *(Apakah kamu sedang tidur ketika telepon berdering?)*

Note that the Past Continuous Tense indicates actions that took place over a period of time in the past, often as a backdrop or context for other actions that took place.

✚ Past Continuous Tense Usage and Example Sentences

As always, each tense has a specific purpose. In this case, the past continuous tense has a specific purpose when it comes to writing and speaking.

1. To show a previous action (*menampilkan peristiwa sebelumnya*)

This is the most frequently used function of the past continuous tense, which shows things that happened in the past, as we discussed earlier.

If you want to tell something that is not accompanied by another event, and can use the function of the in sentence, there is no need to use while or when. but you can use time expressions or time information such as "at this time yesterday", or "all day yesterday", or "at 5 o'clock this morning", so that the time information is clearer.

Example :

- They were making a toast at this time last night. (*Mereka sedang membuat roti panggang pada jam ini kemarin malam.*)

- three years ago, I was working in a restaurant in Malaysia.
(tiga tahun yang lalu, saya bekerja di sebuah restoran di Malaysia)

2. Two past events (menunjukkan dua kejadian di masa lalu)

The phrase "past continuous tense" is used to describe events that happened or took place in the past. Therefore, the time "while" or "when" is needed here.

example:

- **I was studying** while **my sister was studying** (aku sedang belajar saat kakakku sedang belajar)
- **Sindy was playing** while **Rania was taking a nap**
(sindy sedang bermain sementara rania sedang tidur siang)

3. Interrupted by another action or event (suatu tindakan atau peristiwa lain yang mengganggu aktivitas)

When someone is telling a story about a past event that was suddenly interrupted by another action, the past continuous tense can be used.

Here is an example:

- Alex was having fun playing in the field when the weather suddenly turned bad
(Alex sedang bersenang-senang bermain di lapangan ketika cuaca tiba-tiba berubah menjadi buruk)

G. Repeatedly and frequently (talking about the same thing over and over again)

In addition, the past continuous tense is used to describe events that happen over and over again. Although the intervals are random, these sentences actually show natural habits.

Example : I was repeatedly checking things.

(Saya dulu berulang kali memeriksa sesuatu.)

H. Sources that cause irritation (*menunjukkan kelemahan seseorang*)

In this way, we can show a person's past mistakes through repeated history. To show repetitive frequency, such as "always" and "constantly", the time adverb of the simple present tense is used.

Example :

My friend was always leaving dirty dishes in the sink

(Teman saya selalu meninggalkan piring kotor di wastafel)

6. Showing development, growth, or other change over time (*menunjukkan perkembangan, pertumbuhan, atau perubahan lain dari waktu ke waktu*).

In addition, this tense can be used together with verbs that show change or growth, such as: Grow up, Improve, Go, and Change. Here are some example sentences that use this tense:

- My life was changing rapidly.
(*Hidup saya berubah dengan cepat.*)

7. Showing an action that has two durations at once
(*menunjukkan tindakan yang memiliki dua durasi berbeda secara bersamaan*)

In addition, the word "past continuous" can be used to describe a short-duration action (simple past tense) that occurs during a long-duration action (past continuous tense). So, the formulas *simple past tense + while + past continuous tense and past continuous tense + when + simple past tense can be used for both while and when.*

Example:

- The door was knocked while I was reading a book.
(*Pintunya diketuk saat saya sedang membaca buku*)
- Axel was sleeping when you called him. (*Axel sedang tidur ketika kamu meneleponnya*)

Exercise:

Choose the correct verb in Past Continuous Tense to complete the following sentence:

1. While I was walking to the store, it ____ to rain heavily.
- a) start
 - b) starts
 - c) started
 - d) is starting

Change the following sentences into Past Continuous Tense:

She reads a book.

You eat pentol.

Fill in the dots in the following sentences with the correct verbs in the Past Continuous Tense:

2. They ____ (study) for their exam all night.

3. Determine whether the following sentences use Past Continuous Tense or not:

a) They were singing at the concert last night.

b) She writes a letter to her friend.

c) We will go to the beach tomorrow.

Past Perfect Tense



G. Past Perfect Tense

Definition of past perfect tense

Past Perfect Tense is one of the perfect tenses used to refer to an action or event that has been completed in the past, which happened before another past event (Yoon 2012).

The function of the past perfect tense is to emphasize that an action has been completed before another action that also occurred in the past.

Past Perfect Tense Formula

Basically, we need to use the auxiliary verb "had" and the past participle which we usually know as verb 3. do you still remember the past participle? In the past perfect, there are three kinds of formulas, namely for positive, negative, and interrogative sentences, let's see them all.

- Positive sentence → Subject + had + past participle (Verb3)
- Negative sentence → Subject + had + not + past participle (Verb 3)
- Interrogative sentence → Had + Subject + past participle (V-3)?

Time modifiers in the past perfect tense include after, before, by, and by the time. To make it clearer, let's take a look at the example sentences:

Example Positive Past Perfect Tense

- They had met twice before they met again at the charity event.
- When dad came home, I had already eaten the cake.
- I had lived in Korea before I moved to Indonesia.
- I had found my house key after I searched my house thoroughly yesterday.
- When he finally arrived, we had finished our meals.

Example Negative Past Perfect Tense

- I didn't go to the beach since I had not finished my homework.
- She hadn't met her half sister before the funeral yesterday.
- Last week I got a bad score since I hadn't studied hard.
- When my mom called, I had not seen my sister.

Example Interrogative Past Perfect Tense

- Had you prayed before you slept last night?
- Had you gone to the supermarket after school yesterday?
- Had they released a song when I was born?
- Had she worked when she was 20 years old?

Example practice question :

1. I _____ (want) to go to South Korea since I _____ (never be) there before.
2. She _____ (wash) her feet before she _____ (sleep) last night?
3. I _____ (be able to) swim by the time I _____ (be) 8 years old.
4. Last year I _____ (get) a reward since I _____ (do) a great job.
5. He _____ (not move) to Bali since he _____ (not get) visa yet.

“

Past Perfect Continuous Tense



H. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Definition

Past perfect continuous is a tense or verb form to describe an action (with a certain duration) or an event that began and continued in the past but is no longer happening now (Halim 2014a).

Basically, the past perfect continuous is used to talk about an event or action that started in the past, happened in the past, and also ended in a period of time in the past. Past perfect continuous (also called past perfect progressive) is a verb tense that describes an action that began in the past and continued until another time in the past.

Simply put, this tense is used to describe an event that started and was happening in the past but is no longer happening now.

Formula:

(+)	S + Had + been + V-ing
(-)	S + Had not + been + V-ing
(?)	Had + S + been + V-ing

Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

The past perfect continuous is formed with the auxiliary verbs had, been and the present participle. The following is a past perfect continuous formula that can be used as a guide to writing sentences.

a) Positive Sentence:

Subject + had + been + V1-ing/ present participle.

- *Lia had been walking.*
- *The laborers had been working.*

b) Negative sentence:

Subject + had + not + been + V1-ing/ present participle.

- *Lia had not been walking.*
- *The laborers hadn't been working.*

c) Interrogative sentence :

Had + subject + been + V1-ing/ present participle ?

- *Had Lia been walking?*
- *Had the laborers been working*

Exercise:

1. William looked awful because he ___ all night long.
 - a. had study
 - b. had been studying
 - c. have studied
 - d. will study

2. Thomas and I ___ this movie for 2 hours when you came.
 - a. will play
 - b. have play
 - c. are playing
 - d. had been playing

3. Mr. and Mrs. Jakson had been melting wax for an hour when their propane gas ___ out.
 - a. Ran
 - b. Run
 - c. Runs
 - d. running

4. She had been typing her novel for two hours when you ___ me.
 - a. calling

- b. called
 - c. calls
 - d. calling
5. Before you trapped that mouse, the mouse ___ my house for a year.
- a. had been ruining
 - b. will ruin
 - c. are ruining
 - d. have ruin
6. John had been ___ in our administration before the manager fired him last Monday.
- a. works
 - b. work
 - c. worked
 - d. working
7. **Kurt:** *Lindsay was Bill's ex-girlfriend. She ___ Bill for six months before they broke up.*
8. **Linda:** *Who is Lindsay?*
- a. will date
 - b. are dating

- c. had been dating
- d. have date
9. My father ___ my uncle had been whining about his lost car for weeks.
- a. will says
- b.said
- c.saying
- d.say

“

Simpel Future Tense

I. Simple Future Tense


Simple future tense is a tense that has a function to try to explain events that have not yet begun but will occur in the future (Fitria 2018). The sentences in the simple future tense are always marked by the use of the words will, shall, and going to. In short, the simple future is a tense that has a function to predict or desire.

In the simple future tense, the base verb (V1) will be followed by the auxiliary modal will or the phrasal modal be going to. Take a look at the following simple future tense formulas:

Function and application of simple future tense in various
Example sentence patterns

Use of Will

Expresses an event that will happen in the future. For this part, you can use the positive sentence formula with modal will as the main function of the simple future tense. Example sentences include:

- Beni will go to Turkey next month.
(Beni akan berangkat ke Turki bulan depan.)
 - John will buy the luxury car tonight.
(John akan membeli mobil mewah nanti malam.)
 - They will take the school examination tomorrow morning.
(Mereka akan mengambil ujian besok pagi.)
-  Declaring a decision to do something without a plan

Not everything we do is always planned. For example, you're sitting down to relax, then suddenly in the next minute you have to open the door for a guest, which is part of the simple future tense.

Example :

A: Hello, is anyone home? The door is locked. *(Halo, apakah ada orang di rumah? Pintunya terkunci.)*

B: Wait a minute, I'll open the door for you. *(Tunggu sebentar, aku akan membukakan pintunya untukmu.)*

✚ Expressing an emotion or feeling

This sentence will show a feeling that might appear in the future.

Here's an example of its use:

- My mom will love her new hermes bag.
(Ibuku akan menyukai tas hermes barunya.)
- I will love you just the way you are
(Aku akan mencintaimu apa adanya.)

✚ Predicting future events

Predictions in this case can be related to weather or circumstances.

For example:

It will rain tomorrow. *(Besok akan hujan.)*

✚ Expressing willingness and unwillingness

Yes, this function is almost the same as point number 2. But, try to distinguish it from the following Example:

- I will carry your suitcase for you.
(Saya akan membawakan kopermu.)
- Anto will not leave her.
(Anto tidak akan meninggalkan dia.)

(Pada fungsi ini, biasanya menunjukkan suatu kerelaan atau ketidakrelaan yang berkaitan dengan orang lain.)

+ Inviting/inviting others

You must have heard the following sentence, "Will you marry me?" which is usually expressed by a man or woman to their partner to ask for marriage. In this case, of course, the capital you use is will.

+ Expressing a promise

A promise is a long-term sentence which means it is related to the future.

Example :

- I won't tell anyone your secret.

(Aku tidak akan memberitahu rahasiamu pada siapapun.)

Use of Shall

+ Indicates a desire and a lack of desire

You can use shall in both positive and negative forms with the subjects I and We.

Example :

- I shall study tomorrow.

(Aku akan belajar besok.)

- We shan't come to her party next week.

(Kita tidak akan datang ke pesta dia minggu depan.)

+ Expressing an offer to another person

For this function, shall changes its meaning to "need" or "must".

Example :

- Shall I give you some money?
(*Perluakah aku memberimu sejumlah uang?*)

3. Asking for advice or instructions

The modals you can use in the simple future tense when asking others for advice are shall in the interrogative tense.

Example:

What shall I buy for dinner?

(*Apa yang harus aku beli untuk makan malam?*)

Use of **Be going to**

Menyampaikan sebuah keinginan namun baru sebatas niat (intention)

- She is going to be a teacher.
(*Dia akan menjadi guru.*)
- I am going to his birthday party next month.
(*Aku akan pergi ke pesta ulang tahunnya bulan depan.*)

✚ Expressing a prediction based on evidence

Unlike function number four on the use of will, to be going to is used if there is a disclosure of evidence in the sentence.

Example :

- Look at those grey clouds. It's definitely going to rain.
(*Lihatlah awan kelabu itu, pasti akan hujan.*)

This one **function** is also related to the present continuous tense to express the following two things:

1. **Something that has (almost) definitely happened (factual)** (*Sesuatu yang sudah (hampir) pasti terjadi (faktual)*)
 - The students are coming tomorrow.
(*Murid-murid akan masuk besok (mungkin setelah libur panjang dan besok hari pertama sekolah.)*)
 - The sun is rising in an hour, and our day is starting again.
(*Matahari akan bersinar satu jam lagi, dan hari kita akan dimulai lagi.*)

EXERCISE

1. I am so busy at the moment. I think I ... at home tonight.
 - a. will
 - b. will be
 - c. won't
 - d. won't be

2. He will not be here tomorrow because he ... studying hard for the exam at this time tomorrow.
 - a. will
 - b. won't
 - c. will be
 - d. All wrong

3. Because by this time tomorrow morning he ... her mom in Jakarta. So he will be absent.
 - a. will visit
 - b. will be visiting
 - c. will visited
 - d. will be visited

4. Let's come to my party at the same time next week because my mom and dad will ... for a job.
 - a. go
 - b. be going
 - c. went
 - d. have gone

5. Salisa will ... English teacher in Kediri.
 - a. be
 - b. being
 - c. is
 - d. are
6. Is Fadilla ... beach tomorrow?
 - a. go to
 - b. goes to
 - c. going to
 - d. went to
7. Ara and Dani ... come to my house tomorrow.
 - a. Will
 - b. Wills
 - c. Is
 - d. Are
8. Rachmat ... all of his friends to the celebration next week.
 - a. Will invite
 - b. Invites
 - c. Inviting
 - d. Invited

Future Continuous Tense



J. Future Continuous Tense

Definition

Future Continuous Tense is used to express actions or events that will be taking place at a certain time in the future (Pereira, Guterres, and Bui 2020b).

- General Structure:

Will+ [be] + [present participle (gerund)].

- Formula Future Continuous Tense:

➤ **For Positive Sentence:**

Subject + will be + present participle (gerund) of the main verb.

➤ **Negatif:**

Subject + will not (won't) be + present participle (gerund) of the main verb.

➤ **Interrogative**

Will + subject + be + present participle (gerund) of the main verb?

Examples:

- Affirmative: "I will be studying for my exam tomorrow."
- Negative: "She won't be attending the meeting this afternoon."
- Interrogative: "Will they be working late tonight?"

Usage:

- It describes actions or events that will be ongoing at a specific point in the future.
- Emphasizes the continuity or progress of the action.
- Often used with time expressions to specify when the action will occur.

The function of future continuous tense

The function of the future continuous tense is to show an action that occurs at a certain time in the future, and also an action that will definitely occur in the near future.

The formula used to form the Future Continuous Tense is as follows:

S + Will + Be + Verb -ing

(Continuous form)

Examples of the use of future continuous tense are:

- Aldi will be working at the office when you arrive
- She will be sleeping at 11 p.m
- She will be delivering the speech to undergraduates at 4 p.m tomorrow afternoon



K. Future Perfect Tense

What Is the Perfect Future Tense?

The future perfect tense is a tense form that can be used to represent an action or event that will happen in the future that has an end date or time (Pereira, Guterres, and Bui 2020c).

Following are a few definitions of the future perfect tense from different dictionaries.

What is the definition of Future Perfect Tense?

"A verb form used to show that an action will be performed at a certain time", according to Cambridge Dictionary, "a verb form used to show that an action will be performed at a certain time",

and "a verb form describing an action that will be performed at a certain time", according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary.

Structure dan Formula of the Future Perfect Tense

If you are wondering how to use the future perfect tense, here is the answer. Knowing the general formula with which you can structure your sentences in the future perfect tense will be helpful.

Subject + Helping verbs (will + have) + Past participle form of the main verb + the rest of the sentence.

Subject + Will + Have + V3

Analyze the structure of sentences when used in positive, negative, interrogative, and negative interrogative formats. See the table below for reference.

Structure of the Future Perfect Tense			
Positive	Negative	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
Subject + will + have + past participle	Subject + will + not + have + past participle	Will + subject + have + past participle	Will + subject + not + have + past participle

Tabel 3 3

Example on positive sentence (+)

- By the time she arrives at the party, I will have finished decorating the house.
(Pada saat dia tiba di pesta, saya akan sudah selesai mendekorasi rumah.)
- They will have completed their assignment before the deadline.
(Mereka akan sudah menyelesaikan tugas mereka sebelum batas waktu.)
- By next year, I will have graduated from college.
(Pada tahun depan, saya akan sudah lulus dari perguruan tinggi.)
- He will have visited five different countries by the end of this summer.
(Dia akan sudah mengunjungi lima negara berbeda pada akhir musim panas ini.)

Example of negative sentence(-)

- They will not have fixed the car by tomorrow.
(Mereka tidak akan sudah memperbaiki mobil itu besok.)
- She will not have learned Spanish before her trip to Spain.
(Dia tidak akan sudah belajar bahasa Spanyol sebelum perjalanannya ke Spanyol.)

- I will not have finished my homework by the time the party starts.

Example on interrogative sentence (?)

- Will you have finished reading that book by the time we meet tomorrow?
(Apakah kamu akan sudah selesai membaca buku itu saat kita bertemu besok?)
- The company will have developed a new product by the end of the year.
(Perusahaan akan sudah mengembangkan produk baru pada akhir tahun.)
- They will have been married for 25 years in June.
(Mereka akan sudah menikah selama 25 tahun pada bulan Juni.)

Future Perfect Continuous Tense



K. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Since you have already familiar with the present and past perfect continuous tenses, you should now know how perfect continuous tenses work. In this article, you will learn the meaning, definition, structure, formula, and uses of the future perfect continuous tense, along with examples to help you understand and use it correctly. Also, try out the practice questions that are provided in the article to see how far you have learned about it.

What Is the Perfect Continuous Tense in the Future?

When you say "future perfect continuous", you mean something that will be going on until a certain time in the future (Syafitri 2022). You can also say "future perfect progressive"

when you mean something that will be going on until a certain time in the future.

Structure and Formula of the Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

Here is the formula that you can use to structure a sentence in the future perfect continuous tense.

Subject + Helping verbs (will + have + been) + Present participle

(Positive) In January, I will have been living in San Francisco for ten years.

(Negative) In January, you will not have been living in San Francisco for ten years

(Interrogative). In January, will he have been living in San Francisco for ten years?

Notes to Keep in Mind When Using the Future Perfect

Continuous Tense: The future perfect continuous tense is the tense that is least used in English. However, it is useful to learn how to use it because you will never know when you will have to use it. Keep in mind that the tense has three auxiliary verbs: will, have, and been, which are followed by the present participle form of the tense.

The future perfect continuous tense can be used to do the following:

- to indicate an action or event that will continue until a certain point or an event in the future
- to indicate an action or event that is the basis of another action or event that will occur in the future.

Examples of the Future Perfect Continuous Tense

- Denoting an action that will continue till a certain point of time
 - Blaine will have been waiting for more than five hours by the time Kurt arrives.
 - Remya will have been working at the company for twelve years in 2022.
 - Will they have been living in the United States for three years when they finish their postgraduate studies?
 - How long will she have been playing the piano when she graduates?
 - Next month, I will have been following a diet for three months.

➤ **Depicting an action or event that is the cause of another action or event that will happen in the future**

- I think my sister will be exhausted when she gets here as she will have been working out for two hours continuously.
- I will be tired by the time my cousins get home because I will have been studying for many hours.
- Monica will be well-versed in all the concepts of geometry by 2022, as she will have been specialising in mathematics for more than five years.
- Check Your Understanding of the Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Fill in the blanks with the right form of the future perfect continuous tense in the following sentences:

1. Sam and Quinn will definitely not be that exhausted when they get here as they _____ (drive – negative) for so long.
2. Vinita _____ (walk) around for hours.
3. How long _____ they _____ (play – interrogative) the guitar next year?

4. Next week, Tharun _____ (work – negative)
for more than a year.

5. In November, Devika _____ (teach) at this
school for three years.



L. Past Future Tense

Definition

Simple past future tenses are tenses or verb changes in English that are used to explain things and events in the future by talking about things in the past (Smith 2003). However, it turns out that its function is more than that.

Also, the simple past future tense is used to make predictions or forecasts; it can be used to say what will happen in the future while you are in the past. Yes, you should know a few things about the past simple future tense.

Simple Past Future Tense Formulas

The simple past future has two different types of forms:

- First, the past tense is formed from the modal auxiliary shall/will, which means should/want, and is followed by a pure infinitive.
- Second, the past tense type of "to be" is am, is, are, which means was, were, and is followed by "go". Planned actions are more often conveyed with this type.

To avoid confusion, the simple past future sentence formula is listed below.

Example Simple Past Future Tense

Tipe pertama

(+) I would bring the book for you. (*Saya akan membawakan buku untukmu*)

(-) I would not bring the book for you. (*Saya tidak akan membawakan buku untukmu*)

(?) Would I bring the book for you? (*Akankah saya membawakan buku untukmu?*)

Tipe kedua

(+) They were going to write the story. (*Mereka akan mengunjungi saya*)

(-) They were not going to write the story. (*Mereka tidak akan mengunjungi saya*)

(?) Were they going to write the story? (*Akankah mereka mengunjungi saya?*)

Simple Past Future Tense Function and Example Sentence

a. Expressing an event or action that will happen in the past After understanding what is meant by the term "simple past future" through the explanation above, it can be concluded that this term has an important role in telling things that will happen in the future from the perspective of the past. An example sentence is as follows:

- I should go to Jakarta last week. (*Aku akan pergi ke Jakarta pekan lalu.*)
- I should a new camera for my best friend last week. (*Saya akan membeli kamera baru untuk sahabat saya minggu lalu.*)

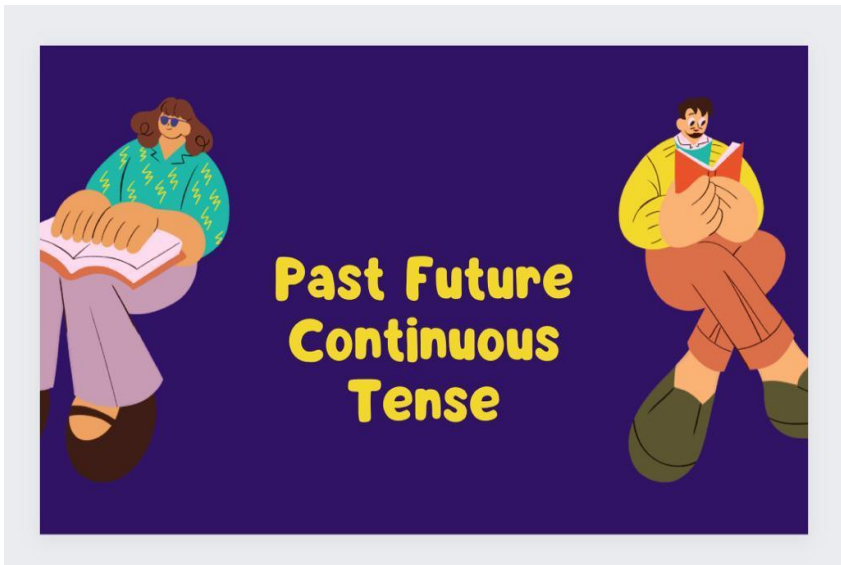
The first sentence indicates that you would have traveled to Jakarta last week. However, in the second example sentence, you state that you were supposed to write a letter to your friend last week.

b. Expressing a habitual event You can also use these tenses to show a habitual job. Take a look at the following example:

- I would sit here for a long time. (*Saya akan duduk di sini untuk beberapa waktu.*)

- I would read self-development book for a long time. (*Saya akan membaca buku pengembangan diri untuk beberapa waktu.*)
- c. Expressing an event or action to be performed This is an example sentence:
- We should obey the rules. (*Kami harus mematuhi peraturan.*)
 - My lecturer told that I should go to Turkey for join international conference. (*Dosen saya mengatakan bahwa saya harus pergi ke Turki untuk mengikuti konferensi internasional.*)
- d. Showing a voluntary action Do you want to show an action that was done voluntarily? This tense can be used to describe a voluntary action. You can use the auxiliary "would". An example of how this function can be used in a sentence:
- I knew you would buy so many ice cream for the party. (*Saya tahu kamu akan membeli banyak sekali ice cream untuk pesta.*)
 - I trusted you would do everything that I want. (*Saya percaya Anda akan melakukan semua yang saya inginkan.*)
- e. Expressing a prediction Yep! As mentioned earlier, the simple past future is also used to express predictions about the future. Examples of its application are:

- My old sister had a strong feeling that the weather would be very cold. (*Kakak saya punya firasat kuat bahwa cuaca akan sangat dingin.*)
 - I thought that the directors were going to evaluate all employees in the office. (*Saya pikir direktur akan mengevaluasi semua karyawan di kantor.*)
- f. Are you a person who likes to make promises? If you want to make a promise, you can use a simple past future. Usually, the backing used is "will". What's an example sentence?
- I already told Mark that when he arrived, we would go out for dinner wearing beautiful scarfs. (*Saya sudah memberi tahu Mark bahwa ketika dia tiba, kami akan pergi makan malam menggunakan syal yang bagus.*)
 - My mom told me that she would come on time and bring a box of banana cake. (*Ibu saya mengatakan kepada saya bahwa dia akan datang tepat waktu dan membawa satu kotak bolu pisang.*)
- g. Demonstrate preparation: Are you going to express a planned action? Then you can use the past simple by using were/was going to. If used in a sentence, this is an example:
- Jane said Sam was going to bring his sister with him, but he came alone. (*Jane bilang Sam akan membawa adiknya bersamanya, tapi dia datang sendiri.*)



M. Past Future Continous Tense

Definition

This sentence structure with verb changes is used to describe an event that will happen in the future. These tenses are used to describe events that were planned, promised, or expected, but didn't happen. These tenses are related to conditional phrases (Pinker and Ullman 2002).

The context in these tenses is simply supposition or assumption as it shows a prediction that doesn't actually happen. Therefore, since it is predictive, the person using this tense intends to describe or explain an event like a fantasy that would have happened in the past. These tenses are also known as past and future progressive tenses.

Formula/Rumus Past Future Continuous Tense

Since this tense is a combination of the categories "past," "future," and "continuous," the formula is a combination of all three.

Past future continuous tense dibentuk dengan auxiliary verb "should" dan "would." Ingatlah bahwa "should" dan "would" adalah bentuk lampau dari verb "shall" dan "will." Dalam tenses ini, "should" adalah bentuk "past future", tidak seperti "shall" yang biasa digunakan untuk subjek "I" dan "we&

Seperti yang telah kita complementajari di artikel present continuous tense, verb-ing di rumus ini berfungsi untuk menunjukkan bagian "terusan". Masih ingat apa yang biasa disebut sebagai verb-ing? Sangat baik! Present participle.

Objek, keterangan tempat, dan keterangan waktu dapat ditambahkan ke komplement.

Past Future Continuous Tense Example Sentences

Practice makes perfect; however, before you create your own sentences, check out some past future continuous tense example sentences that you should look out for!

Kalimat Positif Past Future Continuous Tense

- I would be visiting my grandma if I were in my hometown.

(Saya akan mengunjungi nenek saya jika saya berada di kampung halaman.)

- We would be traveling to Bromo if we were in Malang.

(Kami akan bepergian ke Bromo jika kami berada di Malang.)

- Our dad would be touring to Bali with his new motorcycle if he didn't get an unexpected task.

(Ayah kami akan touring ke Bali dengan sepeda motor barunya jika dia tidak mendapatkan tugas yang tidak terduga.)

Kalimat Negatif Past Future Continuous Tense

- The sun would not be shining during the racing in the Mandalika based on the weather report.

(Matahari tidak akan bersinar selama balapan di Mandalika berdasarkan laporan cuaca.)

- Rara would not be learning Japanese in Jakarta if she got free learning facilities from her school.

(Rara tidak akan belajar bahasa Jepang di Jakarta jika mendapat fasilitas belajar gratis dari sekolahnya.)

- They would not be preparing the presentation if the lecture didn't come to the class.

(Mereka tidak akan mempersiapkan presentasi jika dosen tidak datang ke kelas.)

Kalimat Interogatif atau Kalimat Tanya Past Future Continuous Tense

- Would our CEO be presenting the business plan last week to the investor if he didn't get sick?
(Apakah CEO kita akan mempresentasikan rencana bisnis minggu lalu kepada investor jika dia tidak sakit?)
- Would he be studying if his father came back from work?
(Apakah dia akan belajar jika ayah sudah pulang bekerja?)

Keterangan Waktu (Time Signal) dalam Past Future Continuous Tense

As explained at the beginning of the article, a complement in a sentence can be filled with a time statement or time signal. In some of the tenses we have discussed before, it is also called a time expression or adverb of time.

Past Future Continuous Tense Function and Example Sentence Usage

a. To express an event that will happen in the past

The first function is of course in accordance with the meaning of the past future continuous itself, which is to express an "idea" that will happen in the past.

- I should be doing my research proposal if I were in my free time yesterday.

(Saya seharusnya mengerjakan proposal penelitian saya jika saya berada di waktu luang saya kemarin.)

- b. To express a prediction, conjecture, or hope for the past tense

Now, since the event in this tense has not yet materialized, the "idea" conveyed can be a prediction, conjecture, hope, or expectation that will happen in the past.

- He wouldn't be drinking too much if he knew I was there.

(Dia tidak akan minum terlalu banyak jika dia tahu aku ada di sana.)

- c. Expresses an event that should have happened in the past

This function is more in the context of obligation or necessity. So, usually the auxiliary used is "should" which is used to show something that should have been done in the past. Here's an example:

- I should be finishing my homework about English grammar that evening, but I was too tired.

(Saya harus menyelesaikan pekerjaan rumah saya tentang kaidah bahasa Inggris malam itu, tetapi saya terlalu lelah.)

d. To express the indirect speech of the future continuous tense

If you have read the article Reported Speech: Direct and Indirect English Sentences, you're likely familiar with direct and indirect speech. Direct speech is a direct sentence spoken by someone and marked with quotation marks. Direct speech is also known as quoted speech. On the other hand, indirect speech is an indirect sentence that is spoken to convey someone's statement.



N. Past Future Perfect Tense

Definition

Past future perfect tense is a tense that says an event that will happen but has already been done in the past (Pal 2019). This event was not done in the past for some reason, or it could just be wishful thinking.

Formula :

S + would + have + verb3

"past future perfect tenses" as an adverb of time, such as "yesterday", "the night before", "the day before", "last month", and so on. The following table shows the formula.

Rumus Past Future Perfect Tense

Bentuk	Rumus	Contoh Kalimat
Positive (+)	S + would + have + verb-3	She would have fallen from the stairs, but somebody held her hand.
Negative (-)	S + would + not + have + verb 3	You would not have arrived here if I didn't come to your home first.
Interogative (?)	Would + S + have + verb3?	Would you have finished the tasks before tomorrow morning?

Tabel 3 4

Fungtion of Past Future Perfect Tense:

Menjelaskan aktifitas yang seharusnya sudah selesai di masa lalu.

Example :

- She would have studied in Hamburg University, but she failed the test
(Dia akan telah belajar di Universitas Hamburg, tapi dia gagal ujian).

Past Future Perfect Tense dapat digunakan untuk membuat kalimat conditional sentence type 3 dan bersanding dengan kalimat Past Perfect Tense.

Example :

- Rita would have married his boyfriend this month if she hadn't got accident.

(Rita akan telah menikah dengan pacarnya bulanini jika dia tidak mengalami kecelakaan)

Example of Past Future Perfect Tense Sentence

- My mother would have eaten the poisoned food if I hadn't told her.

(Ibuku akan telah memakan makanan yang beracun, jika aku tidak memberitahunya)

- She would have liked this painting a lot, If she had been here. *(Kakakku akan telah sangat menyukai lukisan ini, jika dia masih disini)*

- My cat would have gave birth to her children if she hadn't died when pregnant.

(Kucingku akan melahirkan anak-anaknya jika dia tidak mati saat hamil)

- Lina would have finished her project on time if she hadn't went out for shopping.

(Lina akan telah menyelesaikan tugasnya tepat waktu jika dia tidak pergi keluar untuk shopping)

- She would have learnt English well if she hadn't dropped out from her school.

(Dia akan telah memcomplementajari bahasa inggris dengan baik jika dia tidak dikeluarkan dari sekolah)



O. Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense

The past future perfect continuous tense is the tense used to express sentences that will happen in the past (Halim 2014b). This tense is similar to the future perfect continuous tense, the similarity is that they both have more than one time description in a sentence.

Past perfect future continuous merupakan presupposition atau subjunctive, yang berarti orang yang berpartisipasi dalam kalimat tersebut hanya mengakui kalimat yang mereka nyatakan.

Future perfect continuous is a type of sentence that describes an action, action or event that will take place up to a certain time in the future. In this case, someone will express an action that will happen in the future but will continue in the future.

This activity will begin at some point in the past, present or future and is expected to continue into the future. Verbs used in the future perfect continuous tense are actually very similar to verbs in the future perfect tense. Because both tenses use more than one time description in a sentence.

Jadi ini juga bisa disebut dengan absolute relative timing, yang berarti kedua perintah waktu tersebut saling berkaitan satu sama lain. Waktu ini memiliki karakteristik kalimat yang ditangguhkan. Artinya, asumsi dalam kalimat tersebut hanyalah angan-angan belaka.

The past future perfect continuous includes two formulas. The first is usually called a verb and is used when there is a verb, while the second is called a nominal and is used when there is no verb. Instead, you need to add been to this second formula.

A. Dengan verb (verbal)

	Pola	Example
	You/we/they + would have been V-ing.	<i>You/we/they would have been calling.</i>
(+)	I/she/he/it + would have been V-ing	<i>I/she/he/it would have been calling.</i>

(-)	<p>You/we/they + would not have been V-ing.</p> <p>I/she/he/it + would not have been V-ing</p>	<p><i>You/we/they would not have been calling.</i></p> <p><i>I/she/he/it would not have been calling.</i></p>
(?)	<p>Would + you/we/they + have been V-ing?</p> <p>Would + I/she/he/it + have been V-ing?</p> <p>Yes, she/he/it + would</p> <p>No, she/he/it + would + not</p>	<p><i>Would you/we/they have been calling?</i></p> <p><i>Would I/she/he/it have been calling?</i></p> <p><i>–Yes, she/he/it would</i></p> <p><i>–No, she/he/it wouldn't</i></p>

B. Tanpa verb (nominal)

	Pola	Example
--	-------------	----------------

(+)	<p>You/we/they + would have been complement</p> <p>I/she/he/it + would have been complement</p>	<p><i>You/we/they would have been there</i></p> <p><i>I/she/he/it would have been there</i></p>
(-)	<p>You/we/they + would + not have been complement</p> <p>I/she/he/it + would + not have been complement</p>	<p><i>You/we/they would not have been there</i></p> <p><i>I/she/he/it would not have been there</i></p>

	Would + you/we/they + have been complement?	<i>Would you/we/they have been there?</i>
	Would + I/she/he/it + have been complement?	<i>Would I/she/he/it have been there?</i>
	-Yes, I/she/he/it + would	<i>-Yes, I/she/he/it would</i>
(?)	-No, I/she/he/it + would + not	<i>-No, I/she/he/it wouldn't</i>

Example of sentence Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Positive sentence (+) Subject (I/you/she/he/it/they/we) + would + have + been + present participle (Verb-ing)

Example:

- He was supposed to write a letter but the paper was lost.
- The tiger will catch its prey. However, the reality is not like that.
- This year, my sister should have studied in Jakarta for 5 years but he decided to work at a company a year ago.

- Shinta and his friends were supposed to travel to Lombok for four days last Sunday, but their parents called them back home on Saturday night.

Negative Sentence (-)

Subject (I/you/she/he/it/they/we) + would + not + have + been + present participle (Verb-ing)

- He won't drive.
- They won't be able to work.
- He wouldn't have carried my suitcase if my shoulder didn't hurt.
- I won't stay at my grandfather's house if my parents cancel their business trip.
- The dogs will not be hungry for hours if you come home on time. If you took your sister to the bookstore, she wouldn't play games for an hour at 3pm yesterday.
- He told me he wouldn't make cookies if he knew his neighbors were sharing food.

Interrogative Sentence (?)

- He won't drive.
- They won't be able to work.
- He wouldn't have carried my suitcase if my shoulder didn't hurt.

- I won't stay at my grandfather's house if my parents cancel their business trip.
- The dogs will not be hungry for hours if you come home on time. If you took your sister to the bookstore, she wouldn't play games for an hour at 3pm yesterday.
- He told me he wouldn't make cookies if he knew his neighbors were sharing food.
- **Conditional use of past future perfect continuous tense**
- There are some important conditions to keep in mind when using this time as follows:

Auxiliary Verb

Auxiliary verbs are used to indicate time as well as prefixes when writing verbs. Auxiliary verbs used in this tense are were, could, have, as well as -ing verbs.

Penggunaan Time Signal

Using timing information or what is also known as timing signals at the moment can indicate a certain period of time. There are a number of time or interval signals that can be used at this point. They include all the time, yesterday, this weekend and other days.

Fungsi Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense

There are some functions of the past future perfect tense that you need to know, which are:

- 1. *Untuk Menyatakan Akan Berapa Lama Suatu Peristiwa Yang Sudah Sedang Terjadi Di Masa Lalu*
- 2. *Untuk Menunjukkan Kejadian Yang Akan Sedang Berlangsung, Tetapi Sudah Terjadi Di Masa Lalu*
- 3. *Untuk Menyatakan Suatu Asumsi Atau Pengandaian (Conditional Sentence)*

EXERCISE:

1. She will ... at the airport tomorrow at 7 a.m. (*Dia akan tiba di bandara pada jam 7 besok pagi.*)

- a. *arrive*
- b. *arrives*
- c. *be arriving*
- d. *be arrived*

2. James ... the choreography in a week. (*James akan berlatih koreografi dalam seminggu.*)

- a. *will practice*
- b. *will be practicing*
- c. *will have practiced*
- d. *would practice*

3. Kalimat positif: My mom said that she would go to the traditional market. (*Ibuku berkata dia akan pergi ke pasar tradisional.*)

Kalimat negatif: ... (*Ibuku berkata dia tidak akan pergi ke pasar tradisional.*)

- a. My mom said that she will not go to the traditional market.
- b. My mom said that she would not go to the traditional market.
- c. My mom said that she would not be going to the traditional

market.

d. My mom said that she would not have gone to the traditional market.

4. I am ... some new books next Sunday. (*Aku akan membeli beberapa buku baru hari Minggu depan.*)

a. go to buy

b. going to buy

c. gone to buy

d. went to buy

5. Lily told that you ... in the Permata School for two years by this March. (*Lily memberitahu bahwa kamu akan belajar di Sekolah Permata selama dua tahun pada bulan Maret ini.*)

a. would have been studying

b. would have studied

c. would be studying

d. would study

Soal Bahasa Inggris Materi *Future Perfect Continuous*

1. My mom _____ for two days by the time I see her.

a. has been travelling

b. will have been travelling

c. will has been travelling

Answer: b. will have been travelling

2. They'll be exhausted by dinner. They will have been _____ hockey for seven hours.

a. playing

b. played

Kumpulan Soal Bahasa Inggris Materi *Future Perfect Continuous*

1. My mom _____ for two days by the time I see her.

a. has been travelling

b. will have been travelling

c. will has been travelling

Answer: b. will have been travelling

2. They'll be exhausted by dinner. They will have been _____ hockey for seven hours.

a. playing

b. played

3. Will you _____ here for ten years by the time of the Christmas party?

- a. have been worked
- b. have to work
- c. have been working

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GLOSARRY

A

Active voice: When the subject of the sentence performs the action expressed by the verb. For example, "John threw the ball."

Adjective/adverb features: degree of comparison

Adjective: A word that modifies or describes a noun or pronoun. Adjectives specify qualities or features about the noun they describe, like "big," "blue," "funny."

Adverb: A word used to modify a verb, adjective, or another adverb. Adverbs specify how, where, when, or to what extent something happens. Common adverbs end in -ly like "slowly," "happily."

Affix: A letter or group of letters added to the beginning or end of a word to change its meaning. For example, prefixes like "un-" and suffixes like "-ish."

Agreement: The requirement that sentence parts match in number, person, case, and gender. For example, a singular subject requires a singular verb.

Article: The words "a", "an", and "the" used before a noun to mark definiteness. "A" and "an" are indefinite articles, while "the" is definite.

Aspect: The quality of time expressed by a verb. For example, the perfect aspect expresses completed actions.

Auxiliary verb: A helping verb that is used together with a main verb to show tense, aspect, modality, emphasis, etc. Common auxiliary verbs include forms of "be," "do," and "have."

C

Cardinal number: Numerals used for counting: one, two, three, etc. As opposed to ordinal numbers like "first," "second".

Case: The form a pronoun takes based on its function in a sentence. For example, subjective case "I", objective case "me", possessive case "my".

Cohesion: The grammatical and lexical relationship within a text or sentence that holds it together and gives it meaning.

Complement: A word, phrase, or clause that completes the meaning of another element in the sentence. For example, a direct object or subject complement.

Conjunction: A word used to connect clauses, phrases, verbs, or words in a sentence. Common conjunctions are "and," "but," and "or."

Conjugation: The inflection of a verb to indicate features such as tense, person, number, mood. For example, "walk" becomes "walked" in the past tense.

D

Declarative sentence: A sentence that makes a statement by declaring something, ending with a period. For example, "She is a teacher."

Declension: In inflected languages like Latin, the process of inflecting nouns, pronouns, adjectives to indicate features like gender, number, case.

Degree: The form an adjective or adverb takes to indicate comparison, such as positive, comparative, superlative.

G

Gerund: The -ing form of a verb used as a noun. For example, "Swimming is fun."

Gender: Grammatical classification of nouns and pronouns as masculine, feminine, common, or neuter.

I

Imperative: A sentence giving a command or making a request. Often uses the base form of the verb without a subject. For example, "Pass the salt."

Interjection: A word or phrase used to express emotion or surprise, usually standing alone. For example, "Wow!" or "Ouch!"

Intransitive verb: A verb that does not take a direct object. For example, "She sleeps."

Irregular verb: A verb that does not follow the regular pattern of adding "-ed" or "-d" to form its past tense and past participle. For example, "run" becomes "ran" in the past tense.

Indicative mood: The mood of a verb used to express factual statements. Most sentences are in the indicative mood.

Infinitive: The base form of a verb with "to." For example, "to walk."

Interrogative: A sentence that asks a question, ending with a question mark. Starts with a question word like who/what/where or inverts the subject and verb.

L

Linking verb: A verb that connects the subject to a noun, adjective, or other information that identifies or describes the subject. Common linking verbs include forms of "to be," like am, is, are.

M

Modal verb: Auxiliary verbs used to express abilities, possibilities, permissions, obligations. For example, "can," "may," "must."

Mood: The mode or manner in which a verb expresses an action or state of being. For example, indicative, imperative, subjunctive.

N

Noun: A word that refers to a person, place, thing, or idea. Common nouns name general categories like "teacher" or "book", while proper nouns name specific people, places, or things.

Noun features: gender, number, case, countable vs. uncountable

O

Object: A noun or pronoun that receives the action of the verb. Direct objects receive the action directly. Indirect objects indicate to/for whom or what the action is done.

Other grammar terms: punctuation, conjunctions, affixes, inflection, agreement, articles, cardinal numbers.

P

Participle: A form of a verb used as an adjective. Present participles end in -ing like "writing", "playing." Past participles often end in -ed like "bored," "excited."

Participle phrase: A phrase that acts as an adjective, containing a participle plus modifiers, objects, or complements. For example, "Singing loudly, the students entered the auditorium."

Passive voice: When the subject of the sentence receives the action, rather than performing it. For example, "The car was washed by Mike."

Past participle: The form of a verb used with auxiliaries to create perfect tenses and passive voice. Regular verbs add -ed or -d to the base form.

Parts of speech: nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections

Perfect tense: Any of the verb tenses used to indicate completed actions. Formed with auxiliaries like "has" or "had." For example, present perfect or past perfect.

Phrase: A group of words that act together as a part of speech but lack a subject and predicate to be a full clause. Example phrases: "on the table," "very happy," "in the morning."

Phrase: A group of related words lacking a subject and predicate. Noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase, etc.

Phrases and clauses: noun phrase, verb phrase, prep phrase, participle phrase, independent and dependent clauses

Plural: The form of a word indicating more than one. Usually formed by adding -s or -es to the singular form.

Pronoun: A word used in place of a noun, like "he," "she," "it," "they."

Predicate: The part of a sentence that tells something about the subject. The predicate includes the main verb and any auxiliary verbs, objects, complements etc.

Preposition: A word used before a noun, pronoun, or gerund to relate it grammatically to another word in the sentence. Common prepositions include "in," "on," "to," "from."

S

Sentence types: simple, compound, complex, declarative, interrogative

Sentence elements: subject, predicate, direct object, indirect object, object of preposition, predicate nominative, predicate adjective

Subject: The person, place, thing, or idea that performs the action in a sentence. The subject usually appears before the predicate.

T

Tense: The time of a verb's action or state of being, such as past, present, or future. Formed by inflecting or auxiliaries.

Transitive verb: A verb that takes a direct object--the action of the verb is performed on something. For example, "She wrote a book."

Author Biography



My name is Baiq Fitri Azizah. I was born in Ganti on December 21, 2002, I am the third of three children. my childhood was filled with various kinds of games and I have a hobby of playing, namely playing poly ball, badminton, and I also like cooking.

After graduating from high school. i continued my studies at mataram state islamic university and majored in english. on campus I was quite active in various campus organizations such as english study club, islamic student association, and there I still channeled my hobbies such as participating in badminton competitions.



My name is Fahira Ainun. I was born in Setuta village, Janapria. When I was in high school, I took part in a district level badminton competition and until now I still like playing badminton because badminton is my hobby.

And after I graduated from high school I continued my education at the Mataram State Islamic University and I majored in English education and I was also active in participating in organizations on campus, namely the English study club organization, the English student association and the Islamic student association.



My name is Gita Ariani Ropida. I was born in Suela on February 23, 2003, I am the first of two children. I have two hobbies that until now I still do, namely traditional dance and playing badminton.

After graduating from vocational high school with a major in tourism, I continued my studies at the mataram state Islamic university and majored in English, at the campus I was quite active in various campus organizations such as the english study club, the Islamic student



association, and the student association of the department, and there I still channeled my hobbies such as dancing and badminton.

My name is Lalu Alung Pratama, I was born in Jambik, Tanak Awu village, Pujut sub-district, Central Lombok, I have a basic education level at MI RUHAMA JAMBIK and was once a student at MAN 3 PRAYA CENTRAL LOMBOK. My hobbies are reading and writing and I always want to create something that should be memorable and useful. After graduating, I decided to continue my education at one of the universities in Mataram, namely the Mataram State Islamic University and majored in English.



My name is Rauhil Jazully. I was born in Setanggor on April 15, 2002, I am the second of two children. Elementary school at SDN 3 Montong Waru, junior high school at SMPN 4 West Praya, senior high school at SMAN 4 Praya, Have a hobby of learning and teaching.

After graduating from high school then continued my studies at the Islamic State University of Mataram with a major in English Education, organizational experience following the youth mushola bahrul ulum SMAN 4 Praya, West Praya Student Association.

Has a high motivation to learn, namely studying knowledge to share it with those in need, teaching experience at Selopost Print, and Tete Bridging Future.



My name is Rohayatul Insani, I was born in Gunungsari on May 8, 2003, I am the second child of four siblings and currently I live in Kapek Gunungsari Village, I have a Primary education level at SDN 3 Gunungsari and was once a student at the Al-Aziziyah Kapek Gunungsari Islamic Boarding School.

After graduating from Pondok Pesantren Al-Aziziyah Kapek Gunungsari I continued my studies at the State Islamic University of Mataram and majored in Tadris English, Tarbiyah faculty.



My name is Sindy Ayudia. I was born in Boyotan on January 17, 2002. I am the second of three children. I spent my childhood with an interest in playing badminton since childhood. I love sports, I also love cooking.

After graduating from high school, I continued my studies at one of the



universities in Mataram, namely UIN MATARAM. I majored in English. During college, I was active in sports activities on campus, I could have the opportunity to participate in competitions in solo.

My name is Winda Aulia, I was born in Sesela on May 14, 2002, I am the second of three children, Sesela Kebon Lauk address, Elementary school education level at Min 2 West Lombok, Madrasah Tsanawiyah Al-Muini and SMK 1 Batulayar majoring in tourism (Hospitality Accommodation).

After graduating from SMK 1 Batulayar, I continued my study at Mataram State Islamic University and majored in English Language Education, Tarbiyah faculty.

Synopsis

There are eight types of part of speech in English: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.

Each type of part of speech has a different role and function in the sentence. A word can function as more than one type of part of speech depending on the context in which it is used. Understanding part of speech is important to determine the exact meaning of words when using a dictionary

Grammar refers to the rules that govern the way words are arranged in sentences. Grammar rules include grammar, sentence structure, and writing style.

Understanding grammar is important to avoid mistakes in writing and speaking in English.

ISBN 978-623-317-412-1



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